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N^O. 152.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO "S. S." FOR THE FAMILIES OF
SOLDIERS, FOR THE MONTH OF SEPT., 1863—Wm
Oliphant, \$20; H. P. At Bayard, \$20; Rev
Wm. Gullet, 100 lbs. Flour; Capt. Jas. McKinney,
25 bushels corn; Mrs. Blair, 20 bushels corn; Meth-
uen & Co. Hatch, 30 bushels corn and \$200; Bishop
Alexander, \$50; Rev. Mr. Walcott, 20 bushels corn;
J. D. Shepard, \$10; A. Friend, 20; (from citizens
residing in Boat No. 6, Guilford and Wilburger
Creek Settlements,) from Hill's mill, 1,100 pounds
Meal, 60 lbs. Flour and 22 lbs. seconds; from the
same, at Wilbarr's Mill, 400 lbs. Flour. Owing to
a misunderstanding at the day of delivery, the full
amount was not received from Boat No. 6.
I desire to buy a wagon to haul wood for Soldier's
families. JOHN BURLAGE, Q. M. & C. S.
Sons of the South.

WE learn that Col. Terrell has been appointed to take charge of the Cotton Bureau lately established by the Confederate Government in Texas, and that Col. Broadwell has been appointed head of the Bureau for the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Gerard Stith, ex-Mayor of New Orleans, has been released from Fort Pickens.

On the evening of the 9th inst., two young men, named Mat. Drake and W. Westmoreland, were murdered near the Mormon Mills, in Burnet county, and their bodies were supposed to be thrown into the river, as they have not yet been found. There were four men in company when they were attacked by parties unknown to them, and two only escaped. This makes five men killed in this neighborhood during the past year.

The Southern Sentinel, published at Alexandria, says under date of the 12th, that that city had been convulsed with excitement, and that Government officials were running in all directions, while the whole community was thrown into a panic on account of the expected approach of the enemy. The Sentinel trusts such a farce will not occur again.

Secession in California.

Dispatches from San Francisco, dated August 11th, which we find copied from Western papers, give the following accounts of an expected secession rising in California:

The State is full of rumors of a contemplated rising of secessionists. There is, consequently, an uneasy feeling in the public mind. On the 6th an affray occurred at Visalia, a small town in Tulare county, between some secessionists and the soldiers stationed there. One of the latter was killed, and several of the former wounded. Thirty-six shots were exchanged. Tulare and the adjoining counties in the Southern part of the State, contain numerous secessionists.

At Visalia great excitement prevailed, and some of the Union citizens organized a home guard, while others pursued the parties who had fired at the soldiers. The house of the man who shot the soldier was burned down on the night of the 7th, which exasperated both the Unionists and Secessionists, each accusing the other of the deed. Gen. Wright, military commander of San Francisco, telegraphed that all the spare arms among the soldiers at Visalia would be distributed among the loyal citizens, and dispatched a troop of cavalry from Owens City to Visalia. To-day, rumors are current of Secession outbreaks in Santa Clara and Salano counties, North and South of the Bay, respectively. Both counties have a large Secession element. The reports are discredited, but their ready circulation creates alarm.

Gen. Wright telegraphed some days since to Washington, for permission to immediately begin the new defences of San Francisco, costing \$100,000, but has received no reply. Last night the City Supervisors voted to give the city's security of repayment to any one who would advance \$20,000, to enable Gen. Wright instantly to commence the proposed fortifications, repayable by the General Government.

The draft in the District of Columbia will produce a full regiment of negro conscripts.

DALLAS, Sept. 16, 1863.
Ed. Gazette.—Notwithstanding the appearance of dark clouds here and there, I think I see daylight beaming upon us on the Mexican horizon. The Austrian Prince's nomination and election as the future ruler of that country, is doubtless a measure quadrating with, if not originating in, the associate mind of European Powers. If, therefore, he accepts that nomination, I have strong reasons (which must be nameless for the present,) for thinking it not at all improbable that an alliance, offensive and defensive, between Mexico and the Confederacy, will be strongly recommended; mutually sustaining to both, and backed up by the unmistakable countenance of those Powers.

This will not only relieve the latter of any apparent wish directly with the so-called U. States, but most effectually secure their real and undoubted design, at once and forever, to crush the long cherished and favorite dogma—the Monroe doctrine—and render any reconstruction of the Union impossible. Both one and the other, would thus irretrievably be placed amongst the things that were; and it would go far, moreover, to curtail the originally ambitious designs of France also, in her raid upon Mexico, which the other powers doubtless intend.

If it should prove true, likewise, that there is a change of the British Ministry (as foreshadowed by Lord Russell's resignation,) and the Grand Duke Maximilian consents to take the reins in Mexico, "the game" is very probably up, for that change, beyond all doubt, takes place chiefly, if not wholly, upon the American question. The Duke, moreover, will undoubtedly not out the counsels of Louis Napoleon, with whom he is personally intimate,—to say nothing of other very obvious reasons. I cannot, therefore, but think that the establishment of the new dynasty and Government in Mexico, with all the concomitant circumstances in full view, must inevitably exert an advantageously reflex influence upon the Confederacy.

These two united, not only geographically, but commercially and otherwise; and sustained, as they unquestionably would be, by the Powers aforesaid, public opinion, both in England and in France, (as my private correspondence fully assures me,) being largely and growingly preponderant in our favor, we may afford contemptuously to smile at the increasingly impotent grimaces of the Buffoon vulgaris of Washington, whose official correspondence (captured at the fall of Puebla, and now in Paris,) promising to send Mexico "both men and money (11) against France, if they would only hold out until he had blown up the Confederacy," is now recoiling upon his own head, in thunder and lightnings, which by almost every mail, flashes upon Washington, in a way that probably makes the old fool fervently wish he had forever kept to the humble avocation of rail-splitting and Clodpoll's buffoonery.

Gen. Quincy A. Gilmore, the successor of Hunter, is in command of the Yankees near Charleston. He is considered a dangerous man where forts and other works are to be reduced by artillery. He is a native of Ohio, and, in 1844 graduated at West Point at the head of his class. For a year or two after his graduation he was a professor of that institution. Subsequently he was assigned to the duty of experimenting on the power of projectiles upon earth, wood and earthworks, and spent several years in this duty, acquiring at that time more knowledge and experience on this subject than any man in this country. The more perfectly to record the result of his experiments he took photographs of the effects of every shot fired. At Fort Pulaski he for the first time brought his skill to the test of actual experience.—Pulaski was considered next to Sumter in impregnability. Gilmore getting his guns to within six hundred yards, knocked it to pieces as he might have done a house of cards.

When we say that Gilmore is a man of intellect, and knows all about cannon, we have said all that can be said in his favor. His classmates represent him as a fellow of low proclivities, who, while at West Point, was rather more than suspected of cowardice.—*Richmond Examiner.*

SOUTHERN TRAITORS.—The U. S. Naval Register shows that one hundred and seventy officers of Southern nativity are still in the service of the Northern despotism. Of all the contemptible men who wear the livery of the Illinois ape they are the most thoroughly despicable. For the sake of their paltry pay and rank, says the Richmond Dispatch, they have drawn the sword against their mother, and are endeavoring to bathe it to the hilt in her heart's blood. They cannot pretend ignorance of their crime. They have not been educated in the consolidation doctrines common to all par-

ties in the North. Their ties of blood and affinity are all with the Southern people. They are fighting against their own kith and kin—against their own altars and soils—fighting not to defend the North, but to subjugate the South. They have been educated under slave institutions, and know all the horrors that would follow the carrying out of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation: and yet they continue to receive his pay, and for the sake of their wages to light the torch of servile insurrection from one end to the other of their native land.—History has rarely afforded the parallel of such monstrous ingratitude and horrible crime. We blush that the South should ever have given birth to such wretches. Their recompense will come some day, and their names will be more infamous in the eyes of posterity than Benedict Arnold's. We trust that the list of those officers which has been given to the world in the pages of the United States Naval Register, will be re-published in every Southern journal, and preserved and perpetuated in the archives of every Southern State—that generations yet unborn may make them a hissing and a by-word along all the tide of time.

Mexico.

The Boston Post gives the following resume of the political history of Mexico, which the present state of affairs renders specially interesting:

Mexico was discovered by Cortes in 1519; Montezuma was then its ruler.—He perished in 1521 and the country fell into the hands of the Spanish invaders. Cortes called the country New Spain, and was placed over it as Captain General, and held his office until 1535, when he was displaced by a Viceroy. It remained a colony of Spain for nearly three hundred years. In 1808 events in the Spanish peninsula created disturbances in Mexico. The unwise proceedings of a new ruling body denominated the Cortes, weakened first and then broke the loyalty of Mexico to Spain. The Viceroy, to remedy the dissatisfactions and to conciliate the Americans, proposed a Junta of Representatives from each province, to be composed equally of Europeans and natives. The former were incensed at this and sent the Viceroy out of the country. Venegros, his successor, exasperated the Creoles by his severity and partiality for the Spaniards. In September, 1810, therefore, a conspiracy broke out into insurrection. Hidalgo, a priest, led the insurgents, but after a desperate struggle he was put to death in 1811. Morelos, a priest, succeeded him as Captain General; he advanced in January, 1812, near to the capital. He was obliged to retreat, but captured several important places. A National Congress assembled in September, 1813, and declared Mexico independent. Subsequently Iturbide, who led the Government forces, triumphed, and Morelos was shot in 1815. In 1817, Gen. Mina entered the country with foreign forces, but was captured and shot. In 1819 Guerro alone remained of the insurgent leaders. The next year the Cortes ordered the sale of the Church property. The Viceroy Apodeica, ordered Iturbide to reduce the insurgent chief, but he coalesced with him and proclaimed the independence of the country February 24, 1821. Shortly after a peace was agreed upon, and it was stipulated that the Spanish forces should leave the country. The Viceroy and Iturbide were associated as rulers. A separate monarchy under a Bourbon Prince was to be the Government. In February, 1822, a Congress assembled to settle the constitution, but the Cortes declared all the proceedings null, and thereupon Iturbide declar-

ed himself Emperor in May, 1822, under the name of *Augustin the First*. Opposition was made and he abdicated in May, 1823, leaving the country. A republican provisional government was formed with a triple executive, consisting of Vitoria, Bravo and Negrete. Subsequently, in 1824, a constitution was claimed. Vitoria was chosen President and Bravo Vice President. The Congress under the constitution convened January, 1825. In December following the Spaniards surrendered their hold on the Castle of Ulua, and thus the war of Mexico became free of European domination. Factions and all kinds of violence soon intervened. In 1828, a second Presidential election took place. Pedraza was declared chosen by a majority of two votes over Guerro. Thereupon Gen. Santa Anna with the army declared the vote not to be the will of the people, and proclaimed Guerro President. After a while the opposition succeeded; Guerro was inaugurated April, 1829. He finally fell from power and was shot. Bustamente was elected in 1830 by the army as his successor. Pedraza, in December, 1831, claimed to exercise the powers of President Bustamente, then Vice President, issued a proclamation that the public good required Pedraza to leave the country. Santa Anna excited a revolt in May, 1832, in the interest of Pedraza. Bustamente was forced out of the country, an exile, and Pedraza acted as President until March, 1833, when he was succeeded by Santa Anna. He was worsted April, 1836, at San Jacinto, and taken prisoner. This restored Bustamente. Towards the end of 1836 Spain acknowledged the independence of the Republic. In 1838, France made war on the Republic, and a French squadron attacked the Castle of San Juan de Ulua. Santa Anna was placed at the head of the force. The British Minister effected an adjustment. The recent history of Mexico too familiar to need repetition.

FIGHT AT FORT SMITH.—Our citizens were somewhat excited, and a few of them alarmed, last Sunday evening Monday morning, by news of a great disaster to our army near Fort Smith, that Blount's forces were pressing down to Red river. The president of the county Confederate Association, (one of the objects of which is to correct false rumors and disseminate correct information,) went immediately to work and ascertained the following as the probable facts.

Blount's army, consisting it is supposed of about seven skeleton regiments, was attacked by Cooper and Stand Watie's forces. The latter were too weak, and retired into the nation, to what point not ascertained. A fight also occurred between the Federals and Cabell's forces at a place called Backbone, in which loss was very small and that of the enemy heavy. After the battle, Cabell seemed to have fallen back to Waldron, and the enemy back to Fort Smith. Our ordnance and provision trains are being for safety sent to Caddo gap, and it may be that Gen. Cabell will come southwardly also until he reaches a good position.

We learn that the road beyond Caddo gap is filled with families of women and children, making their escape from the enemy, who are burning houses and laying waste without mercy. We hope those living in reach may send aid to meet them without delay. They are mostly on foot and in great distress.

Since writing the above, Dr. Jas. A. Williams has arrived from Caddo gap with later intelligence. He says Cooper's forces are at Perryville in the nation, that the Federals have retired to Fort Smith, and that he left Cabell's forces at the gap.—*Washington (Ark.) Telegraph.*

We are deeply pained to learn the death of Capt. Wm. M. Armstrong, which occurred in Galveston on Sunday night last. The "News" learns that he was attacked with congestion of the brain, which terminated fatally in forty eight hours despite of medical assistance, which proved unavailing. But few men, since the war commenced, have done more for the Confederacy than Capt. Armstrong. It is but a few weeks since we announced his arrival in this city with several millions of dollars, brought on his own responsibility and through his own exertions, from Richmond, but for which we might have experienced the severest pecuniary embarrassments. We have known him intimately for many years, and a warmer friend or truer hearted patriot it has seldom been our lot to meet. In him the Confederacy has lost an able supporter, and Galveston a most valuable citizen.

Absentees from the army are particularly invited to read the General orders published in another column, as well as the Special order assigned Lt. Trabue to duty in Travis, Williamson, Burnet and adjoining counties. Lt. Trabue arrived here this morning and may be found at the Quartermaster's store of Capt. Reynolds on Pecan Street. All absentees should lose no time in reporting to him.

NEGROES AND CONFEDERATE MONEY.—The Columbus Sun asks why negroes bring from \$1,000 to \$1,500 more in Confederate money than in any other, when the value of both depends entirely upon our success in this war? The solvency of the one cannot fail without entailing the loss of the right of property in the other. There is a reason for the high price of specie, or merchandise, and all articles of foreign manufacture, which we need not repeat; but where is the reason for laying out Confederate notes in negroes as "a safe investment?" Negro property is exposed to dangers every day, which can, by no possibility, affect the value of Confederate money. A single raid of the enemy, sweeping through North Alabama and Georgia, may occur any day, and result in the loss of thousands and millions of dollars in slave property; but our Government is still intact, our armies in fine condition, and the prospect of ultimate success hopeful.

There is really no good cause to distrust the currency, unless we entertain gloomy apprehensions of the failure of our cause, and if the cause fails, our right to property in slaves fails simultaneously. Confederate notes, bonds, stocks, and negroes will all go together, and our lands will soon follow.

NEW METHOD OF COOKING FOR SOLDIERS.—When they camp for the night, the nearest corn field supplies them with thousands of small bake ovens in the shape of corn husks. Each man procures an ear of corn with the husk still on it; the husk is slightly parted at the top to allow the fingers to be inserted, the ear is twisted around until it breaks loose at the bottom, and is then drawn out, leaving the husk a clean and complete cup. In this the flour is mixed and seasoned, and after closing the top of the husk again, it is buried in the hot ashes of the camp-fire for half an hour, after which it is drawn out and the charred husk pulled off, disclosing a fresh hot roll.

The San Antonio Herald says: "Mr. V. F. Liffing, the miller, a citizen of this city, in consequence of improper intercourse with negroes, and conversation and conduct unbecoming a free citizen, was waited upon by a committee of citizens, and ordered to leave the city within five days, and the Confederacy within ten." This is another evidence that the people of San Antonio are duly vigilant. In opinion is that with proper vigilance similar cases of disloyalty could be found almost every city of the State. Let not be forgotten that one enemy in the midst may betray us into the hands

of our enemies, even though we may be fully able to whip the enemy in an open field. While preparing for the enemy from without, it behooves us to look well to the enemy within.

A Card.

Rumors connected with the capture of Port Arkansas, and affecting my character for loyalty to the South, have been so rife, that they could not fail to reach my ear. As these injurious reports were always uttered behind my back, and as they could be traced to no responsible source, I thought I would pass them by unnoticed. And such was the advice of many of my friends. But others, and a larger number of friends, thought differently. In compliance with the wishes of the latter, and considering that these reports contradicted, might injure my reputation with those who do not know me better, I resolved to break a self-imposed silence and to trouble the public with the following remarks:

The reports alluded to, may be reduced to a two-fold charge—first, that I raised the white flag during the battle; second, that I took the oath of allegiance to the Yankees, and thereby procured my release.

Now, if any man, makes either of these assertions, as of his own knowledge, I pronounce him a willful liar. And if any man circulates such statements upon the authority of hearsay, I condemn him as a retailer of slander.

With regard to the charge about the white flag, in addition to my own positive denial, which will not be without weight with those who know me personally, I refer to the subjoined letters of Lieuts. Hickox and Humphreys, and Lt. Col. Swearingen, as also that of Chaplain J. B. A. Ahrens. These set that matter at rest.

As to my having taken the oath of allegiance to the Yankees, the annexed certificates of the Rev. J. B. A. Ahrens, (who was chaplain of my regiment,) General Sourry and Capt. Turner, prove that I have reported to General Walker at Pine Bluff, to Gen. Magruder at Austin, and to Gen. Sourry at Houston, with a regular parole. Everybody at all conversant with such matters, will know that I could not have obtained this from the enemy's General, if I had taken the oath of allegiance. I never took any such or any other oath to the Yankees.

It is not necessary for me to intrude upon the public, the various adventures I met with in repeated endeavors to effect my escape. Suffice it to say, that after I was cut off by the enemy in my first attempt, which is mentioned by Lieut. Hickox, I was placed on board a transport, to be sent on with other prisoners. On this steamer, I consulted with my brother, Capt. Dan Connor, and with as many of the men of my company as I could assemble, and communicated to them my intention to escape, at the risk of my life, seeing I could be of no sort of service to them by remaining; for it was already understood, that the officers and men were destined to different places of confinement. My men, by a very great majority, I may say almost unanimously, gave their consent, for I do not remember that there was more than one dissenting voice. I wore a citizen's dress, and just after the boat was shoved off clear of the shore, I pretended to be a parson on board by mistake, and jumped on to another boat, under the very eyes of the sentinel. The steamer into which I jumped happened to be the headquarters of the Yankee General, McOliend. It lay in the stream and was so well guarded that I could not escape to the shore. Having concealed myself on board for some time, in the ladies' cabin, and no chance favoring me, I at last resolved to report myself to the General. I did so, told him who I was, and that I had been accidentally left behind, and that I wanted to be sent on after my command. He said he really could not spare a boat to send me on; asked where I came from; how I had got left behind, and other questions. I answered him the best I could, and he then offered to parole me, which I agreed to; and he ordered a parole pass to be written out. This is the way I obtained my release.

I will only add one little episode. While the pass was being written, I perceived that the boat from which I had jumped had stopped, not a great distance down the stream. Feeling pretty sure of my parole, I determined to make a bold dash for my baggage. I hired a yawl with two men in it, which lay alongside, to pull me down to the boat. I stepped boldly aboard, and with the assistance of two of my own men got my baggage, put it into the yawl and returned to the other steamer, without being missed. No one asked me a single question. This was running a great risk it is true, but thanks be to Providence, I came through it with success. After three days detention on the steamer, I was permitted to depart.

Thus furnished with a parole pass, I went straight to Pine Bluff, the nearest station of our army, and reported to General Walker. He told me to go home to Texas and wait till I was regularly exchanged. Arrived at Austin, I reported to Gen. Magruder, and at Houston to Gen. Sourry, with a like result. I am now regularly exchanged, ready for duty, and have the appointment of Inspector General for the 3d District.

JOHN H. CONNER.

Houston, August 29th, 1863.
Informed that there are charges against me, against Capt. John H. Conner, that he raised or caused to be raised the white flag at Port Arkansas, I take great pleasure for the love of truth, to certify, that there is not one word of truth in any such charge. I acted as a Lieutenant in Capt. Connor's Company, which was immediately on the right of Capt. Connor's Company during the battle. My position, therefore, was within about twenty or thirty feet of Capt. Connor. He did not raise the white flag or have anything to do with it. The word came along the line from our left, where General Churchill was, to raise the white flag, this was repeated along the line two or three times. Everybody supposed at the time it was the order of Gen. Churchill. The first white flag was raised in the Fort. Afterwards there were many little white flags set up along the line, but I doubt if these could be seen by the enemy. Capt. Connor had nothing to do with it.

G. W. HUMPHREYS,
1st Lt. Co. 2d Texas Cavalry
OAKVILLE, LIVER OAK CO., TEXAS.
I certify, on honor, that I was present at the battle of Arkansas Post. Capt. John H. Conner commanded his company, company "H," 24th Texas Cavalry, dismounted. I acted as 2d Lieutenant

under him. Capt. Connor did not raise the white flag, of this I am positive. After the firing ceased, Capt. Connor told his men, that he was no longer their Captain, that we were all prisoners of war. He advised them all to get away that could, for his part, he intended to escape. Captain Connor, myself and two or three others, broke from the ranks and ran in different directions, so as to escape the flanks of the advancing enemy. I saw no more of Capt. Connor till I met him at Pine Bluff, in General Walker's office. He had reported to General Walker, showed him a regular parole pass, and the General told him to go to Texas till he was regularly exchanged. So far from Capt. Connor having had anything to do with raising the white flag, he shed tears of mortification at our defeat and surrender. In pursuance of the Captain's advice, I and two or three others, Sergeant Hies and private Butler succeeded in escaping. I think most if not all his men could have got away in the confusion, if the Captain's suggestion had been adopted.

A. HICKOX,

Sept. 17th, 1863,
Brevet 2d Lt. company "H,"
24th Texas Cavalry, dismounted.
CHATELAIN HILL, August 23d, 1863.

Capt. J. H. Conner, Company "H," 24th Texas Cavalry.
DAN SIN—Inasmuch as your character has been assailed, and rumors are afloat as to your conduct at the Arkansas Post on the 9th, 10th, and 11th, of January last, connecting you in an unenviable manner with the "White Flag Treachery," by which the Post was surrendered, it will doubtless be gratifying for you to know, that Lieut. S. T. Foster and 2d Lt. O. Cook, both of your company, acquit you of having any instrumentality in the first raising the white flag, that conflicts with the character of a soldier. This acquittal from them, is gathered from conversation I had with them specifically to ascertain your conduct, when the flag was hoisted. They were near you at that time and saw you repeated the order to "cease firing," as it came up the line from the left, as others did under the belief that the order came legitimately from Brig. Gen. Churchill.

Yours &c.,

P. H. SWEARINGEN,

Lt. Col. 24th Texas Cavalry.

As various false rumors from irresponsible sources seem to have found their way among the busy-fodies on the street, which are calculated to injure the good name of Capt. John H. Conner, (24th Texas Cavalry,) we would volunteer here our opinion in testimony that from positive knowledge we believe, not in one of these reports. We were informed by Gen. Walker at Pine Bluff, Ark., that said Captain reported there for duty, soon after the garrison of Arkansas Post was captured; presenting at the same time a parole of honor. Capt. Conner was then permitted to visit home, until a regular exchange could be effected.

Very Respectfully,

J. B. A. AHRENS,

Chaplain C. S. A.

Houston, August 4th, 1863.

This paper is given to Capt. John H. Conner of the 24th Texas Cavalry, as evidence that some time in the early part of April last, he presented himself and asked me to assign him for duty. Upon the exhibition of his papers, I declined to comply with his request, as they showed he was a paroled prisoner and had not been exchanged. I have known Capt. Conner many years and would have cheerfully put him on duty under other circumstances.

W. R. SOURRY,

Brig. Gen. Comd'g.

Capt. John H. Conner reported to Major General Magruder, when in Austin city in March 1863, for duty, but being a paroled prisoner, as shown by his papers, could not be assigned to duty by him.

E. P. TURNER,

Gen. of the District of Texas,

New Mexico & Arizona.

August 10th, 1863, Headquarters near Millikan.

CAMP TEXAS, LA., August 27th, 1863

To the Voters of Travis County:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—Without any solicitation on my part, you have elected me to represent the County of Travis in the next Legislature. For this gratuitous expression of your confidence, I return to you my sincere thanks. When I joined the army, nearly two years ago, it was with the expectation of serving while the war lasted. While many were enlisting for twelve months, and others for three years, I enlisted for during the war. It is, however, the duty of every man to "serve his country as his countrymen may dictate." My first obligations are due to the people of my own section, and as you have said by this election that I can serve your interests better as a Representative in the Legislature than as a soldier in the field, I do not feel at liberty to disregard your wishes, but will with pleasure, accept the position to which you have assigned me. I will endeavor to be with you a few weeks before the meeting of the Legislature, in order that I may inform myself of any local interests you may wish represented.

But once have I ever asked office at your hands. Then my political principles were misrepresented to you, and you cast your votes against me. I cheerfully submitted to your decision, knowing full well that time would make for me a better defense than any I could then make. This unasked for election I can but regard as a voluntary revocation of your former verdict against me. As such, I accept it, with grateful thanks.

For those who continue to malign and misrepresent me, I have no words of reprimand, knowing, as I do, that time will convince, even them, that they now wrong me, and will extort from them, eventually, that justice which they now so persistently withhold from me.

Hoping that this sanguinary struggle, in which we are all engaged, may soon terminate in the overthrow of all despotism, whether civil or military, and the firm establishment of Constitutional liberty, I remain, fellow citizens,

Your humble and obedient servant,

M. H. BOWERS.

\$600 Reward.

RUNAWAY on Tuesday morning, September 22, 1863, my negro man HENRY, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, copper color, or mulatto, has a scar on his nose, long, dark, scattering beard on his chin, and beautiful white teeth. He has a down-cast countenance. He is usually humble in the presence of white men, and smiles pleasantly when spoken kindly to, and is very plausible in his talk. I will give two hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his lodgement in some jail, so that I can get him.

HORSES STOLEN.

Stolen from my farm, on the night of the 21st September, a fine blood-bay riding horse, (thoroughbred,) about 16½ hands high, 5 years old, black all round, both hind feet white. He carries his head and tail well up, his tail rather short and inclined slightly to the right side.

Also, on Thursday night, September 24th, a large blood bay Stallion, about 16 hands high, 5 years old, has very small white specks all over his body, visible only while standing near to him. He is now shod before, and branded L K on the left shoulder. I will give two hundred dollars reward, each, for the delivery of the above horses to me, or for such information as will enable me to get either one or both.

J. H. ZIVLEY,

4½ miles West of Austin,

on Fredericksburg road.

The following is a list of Quartermaster's appointed by Major Larkin Smith, Richmond, for the collection of the tax in kind, in Texas:—Major Arnold, Nachodoches, Chief; Capt. J. S. Sellers, Galveston; Capt. Wm. Cook, Galveston; Capt. George C. Rives, Austin; Capt. R. G. Harper, Brenham; Capt. Bacon, Capt. Waul.

HEADQUARTERS, DIST. TEXAS, N. MEXICO & ARIZONA,
SABINE PASS, Sept. 16th, 1863.

General Orders,
No.

The following Order is published for the information of all concerned:

"HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. TRANS-MISS.,
SHREVEPORT, LA., Aug. 20, 1863."

"General Orders,
No. 38.

"In accordance with the Proclamation of the President, a general pardon and amnesty is hereby granted to all officers and soldiers now absent without leave, in the Department Trans-Mississippi, who will return to duty by the 30th day of September, proximo.

"Officers and enlisted men, absent from their commands East of the Mississippi River, will, under this amnesty, report as follows, viz: Those from Arkansas at the Camp of Instruction at Washington, and District Headquarters; from Texas, at Bonham and Houston; from Louisiana, at Shreveport and District Headquarters; and will be permitted to join any regiment of their own corps they may elect.

"This amnesty and pardon shall also extend to all who have been convicted and undergoing sentence for absence without leave, or desertion, except only those who have been twice convicted thereof.

By command of
Lt. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
(Signed) "S. S. ANDERSON, A. A. G."

The Commanding Officers at Houston and Bonham will designate an Officer to whom these officers and men will report. They will be allowed to select any regiment of their corps in the District, and will receive from the officers appointed for the purpose the necessary orders Transportation and subsistence supplies will be furnished.

The Major General Commanding calls upon all concerned to avail themselves of the amnesty within the time, or else they will be hunted down, brought in as deserters, and punished according to the law.

Col. N. C. Gould, of the 23d Texas Cavalry, has been assigned to the duty of executing this order.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
EDMUND P. TURNER, A. A. G.

Notice.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Sept. 19th, 1863.

Special Orders,
No.—

Having been assigned to the duty of executing General Order, No. 38, from Lt. Gen. E. Kirby Smith's Headquarters, as well as the instructions thereon given by Major Gen. Magruder, which have been received from Department Headquarters, I order that all officers, of whatever rank, and enlisted men, report directly to me, in person or by letter, stating how and why they are absent from their commands.

Leaves of absence and furloughs are revoked: no one has a right to be at home, unless on duty. All concerned in the above mentioned order, will report to and be assigned to duty by me.

I would also state, that if the amnesty is not taken advantage of, I have sufficient force at my command to execute the orders, and shall do it at all hazards.

I call upon all officers to come to the assistance of the county in her dire necessity. If a soldier is guilty for leaving his duty how much more so is an officer, from whom is expected an example!

Letters directed to Capt. S. M. Warner, Tyler, Lieut. J. L. Jameson, Bonham, or Maj. W. E. Wooten, Clarksville, will reach me.

N. C. GOULD,

Colonel, 23d Texas Cavalry,

on Special Service.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY TEXAS,

Sept. 27th, 1863.

[Special Orders, No.—]

Lieut. Presley Trabue, of the army of the Mississippi, having reported to me in accordance with the orders from Gen. E. K. Smith's Headquarters, he is hereby assigned to the execution of General Order No. 38, of the said Headquarters, and the instructions thereon, received from the Headquarters of the District of Texas and New Mexico, and to publish I promulgate the amnesty and pardon of the President, extended to all officers and soldiers absent from their commands without leave, who return in accordance with the terms of said proclamation, and to arrest and send for trial to the nearest General Headquarters, those who do not. He is assigned to the Counties of Travis, Williamson and Burnet, and those adjacent; and in consideration of the distance and the shortness of the time, he will extend amnesty to all who may come and report up to the 10th proximo.

Lieut. Trabue has authority to call on the nearest State or Confederate forces for assistance in the execution of his orders.

Promptness and energy is expected from those who are assigned to this duty, as there is no time to be lost.

Lieut. Trabue will report to me at Bonham, every five days.

N. C. GOULD,

Colonel, 23d Texas Cavalry,

on duty under orders No. 38.

Quartermasters and Commissaries will furnish every facility to Lieut. Trabue, in the execution of his orders.

N. C. GOULD,

Colonel, Commanding, &c.

The Tri-Weekly Gazette.

Published on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays
BY D. RICHARDSON.

We are authorized to announce Col. W. L. ROBARDS as a candidate for Judge of the 2d Judicial District.

We invite the attention of planters to a notice headed "Spinning Cotton," which is worthy of imitation in our own and other counties. It is the first offer of the kind we have seen made, and as the difficulty of procuring cotton at this time must be severely felt by those in need of clothing, we take much pleasure in noticing it in our columns, and hope soon to be able to record a list of names in our own county, who are willing to give both corn and cotton to the families of soldiers, who may be in need of such supplies.

Confederate money is reported to have risen in Brownsville to six for one. This, the San Antonio Herald says, has been caused by the great demand for funds to pay the War tax.

We believe, with the Herald, that Confederate money has seen its lowest figure. We have even had a glimmering of it here in this money-beggarly region. Corn, a month ago, could not be bought for less than five dollars; we now hear of it being offered for three. There is no more corn for sale now than there was then—not quite so much, but the fact that there is not a score of army-contractors in every neighborhood, bidding against each other, and that the government are likely to get all their supplies from the tithe tax, has produced a slight change in the estimate planters have been setting on Confederate money. Though it has been reported that some have said they would see the corn rot in their cribs sooner than sell it for Confederate money, we believe the day is not far distant, when these very men will be glad to dispose of their surplus crops for 50cts. in that very currency they have professed to despise so much. We have received innumerable letters on this subject, proposing various remedies, but we are satisfied the evil will work its own cure, if let alone. The Confederate Government alone can deal with this subject, and so far as they have gone, in imposing the War tax, we believe they have succeeded, at least in preventing a further depreciation, which must otherwise have been the consequence of such immense issues as are necessary to support our armies in the field. We have not yet felt the practical working of the tax law, but we have much confidence in the favorable results that will follow, and we have every reason to expect the next Congress will make this subject one of the most important of the session. With the lights before them, of what this tax may have already effected, they will have a substantial basis for prosecuting still further the work of retrenchment. We also hope to see some important change made in relation to the export of cotton, which has been chiefly controlled by speculators and contractors.

We have always believed had the Government controlled all the cotton in the Confederacy, from the commencement of the war, based upon an equitable arrangement with the planter, the country might have been supplied with goods at a small advance on old rates, and our currency would have been nearly at par, as the Government disbursements would have been mainly confined to the payment of troops, while the cotton would have furnished all the army supplies at less than one tenth of what they are now costing. It is not yet too late to save the country from bankruptcy, if Congress will take the matter in hand. We feel assured that the cotton planters will come forward to a man, if a fair and equitable proposition is made to them, whereby the credit of the country can be restored, and the currency brought nearer to a par value.

The San Antonio Herald learns that stock raisers in some of the Western border counties are driving their herds to Mexico, and selling them for specie, while they refuse to sell to our citizens at any price for Confederate money. The objects of the meetings throughout the country, to organize sub-committees of safety, are to enquire into and report all such disloyal acts, and as San Antonio has already taken the initiative by appointing a committee of 100, we presume all such acts have already been reported in the proper

quarter, before they were announced in the Herald. There is certainly a wide difference between selling large droves of beeves in Mexico for specie and peddling peaches in the streets of San Antonio.

Jayhawkers Caught.

Two Jayhawkers, named Patton, of Denton county, and Ben. Bingham, were shot in Williamson county, near Florence, on the 20th ult. The former was killed, and the latter received a ball in his back while making his escape. It appears these two men visited the house of Mr. Stroud, whose son had deserted from Gurley's Regiment, at Bonham. Young Stroud fell in with a party of Jayhawkers, of which Patton and Bingham were members, and was induced to join them on their assurance that he could thereby reach Mexico in safety, but subsequently ascertaining that the party were an organized band of horse thieves, he resolved to betray them—preferring to be considered a deserter. Stroud succeeded in procuring leave of absence for a few days, under the plea of visiting his father's house to procure an outfit, but not returning according to promise, the two men above mentioned visited old Stroud's to ascertain the cause. In the meantime young Stroud had given information of the gang to the neighbors, who organized for the purpose of taking the party should they venture in the neighborhood. Patton and Bingham arrived at Stroud's, took supper, but shortly after, suspecting foul play, camped in the neighborhood, and in the morning ordered breakfast to be brought to them. The citizens finding that the Jayhawkers were not to be caught in the house, were ordered to charge on them and give chase, which resulted as above stated. Patton, previous to his death, divulged the names of several others of the Jayhawkers, most of whom are known by the citizens, and will be looked after. It is believed that four of this same party waylaid and robbed a man named Deese, of Karnes county, near Brooksville, Williamson county, of \$860, with which he was purchasing wheat in the neighborhood.

The San Antonio Herald is in receipt of late London and New York papers. It copies the following from among the editorials in the Herald, headed "The Opposition in the next Congress—the Hope of the Country:"

"The tabular statement which we published yesterday of the returns of the elections for members to the House of Representatives in the loyal States shows that in the next Congress, which assembles in the first week in December, there will be a majority of six against the administration and its radical policy. It is worth while to observe how the vote stands in the following great States:

ADMINISTRATION. OPPOSITION.		
New York,	13	18
Pennsylvania,	11	13
New Jersey,	1	4
Ohio,	5	14
Illinois,	5	9
Indiana,	4	7
	39	65

"These six States possess a large majority of the whole population and wealth of the North, and they send to Congress considerably more than a majority of all its members; and they have thus by their votes emphatically pronounced against the conduct of the war."

The Herald also notices that the London Times copies Vallandigham's last speech with laudatory comments, and says it has other articles criticizing the acts of the Northern government and highly complimentary to the South.

We find the official vote for Congress of the 4th District published in the Crockett "Quid Nunc," which gives a majority of 78 to F. B. Sexton, while the official vote of the 5th District, published in the Marshall Republican, gives John R. Baylor a majority of 97. This would be considered in racing parlance rather close running.

Later From the Rio Grande.

We are in receipt of the Brownsville Flag of the 18th, from which we learn that Matamoros has not yet been taken possession of by the French as reported, but that intelligence had been received in that city from Vera Cruz, that the whole Gulf coast of Mexico had been declared in a state of blockade by the French squadron, except the mouth of the Rio Grande, and ten miles next thereto. Under this declaration Matamoros is peculiarly fortunate, for her commerce just now is necessary both to Mexico and Texas.

The Flag gives the following account of the seizure of a British ship lying off the mouth of the river:

The British steamer Sir Wm. Peel has been lying off the mouth of the river for some time taking on board cotton. The Yankee watched her with a view to her capture until she had taken on board 1,200 bales of cotton, when he seized her. The theft was committed in Mexican waters and against the protest of Gov. Ruiz, of Tamaulipas, who was apprised of the thievish intent. On Thursday the 11th inst., the Yankee Captain carried his purpose into effect, sending a boat's crew aboard and taking possession of the vessel. As he did so, he asked the crew to work the vessel to New Orleans. To a man they refused to partake of the disgraceful affair. As the British flag was lowered the crew raised a cheer for the proud symbol of their country, and as the Yankee gridiron was run up they raised another for the Confederate States. Now followed a scene disgraceful to relate, much less to commit. The Yankees commenced a regular pillage of the Captain's cabin. Yankee officers descended to the business of stealing and pocketing spoons. This is capable of proof, and has been sworn to, that the Yankee officer solicited outside parties to help themselves, as "it was a free thing." No doubt he thought to clear himself from the charge of small thieving, as he would say that the outsiders did it all. The Sir Wm. Peel was sent to New Orleans. She belonged to the house of Milmo & Co., Matamoros, and the charge against her was that she brought goods to Matamoros, which were sold to the Confederacy. Governor Ruiz entered a written protest against the seizure as committed in the waters of Mexico, but the Yankee deliberately tore the protest up, and threw it over the side of the ship.

We are in receipt of a private letter from San Antonio of the 29th ult., which says, "we have a rumor this morning that two British War vessels arrived at the Rio Grande, and having heard of the seizure of the 'Sir W. Peel,' immediately put to sea in pursuit of her and of the Yankee craft. This is merely a rumor, but we know that two of H. B. Majesty's ships were expected on our coast about this time and it was understood they would oppose force to any such outrage."

The Flag publishes the following important news from Mexico:

By way of Monterey we learn that Juarez, having become dissatisfied with his Cabinet, dismissed most of the members and called upon Governor Doblado to form a new one. Doblado accepted the position and made Gen. Comonfort Secretary of War, after Gov. Vidaurri had refused to accept it. Gen. Doblado immediately commenced a very energetic course of proceedings, which displeased the easy minded President, and a row took place upon which Doblado went out. Matters were, however, arranged and the new ministry will be allowed to go on. Sr. Escutier, one of the old Cabinet, was appointed Minister to the United States. He has arrived at Matamoros, but we understand that he returns again to the interior of Mexico, but for what reason we are not informed. From the same source we learn that government at the city of Mexico has given the Yankee Minister and also the Peruvian Minister their passports. Gen. Forey was to leave for France early in September. Gen. Bazaine remains in command till the arrival of Forey's successor, Gen. Lebonaf. Considerable reinforcements are expected from France. Gen. Forey gave a ball on the 22nd ult., and a letter from Maximilian, of Austria, accepting the throne, was read.

The authorities and citizens of Matamoros celebrated the anniversary of Mexican Independence with illuminations and a grand ball. It is a matter of surprise that the French have so far exempted Matamoros from the blockade, and the Flag thinks the true reason is that the French Emperor is unwilling to do anything prejudicial to the Confede-

rates, and that therefore he declines to close the port of Matamoros so long as we may have use for it.

COTTON.—The New York World undertakes to account for the disappointment experienced by those who thought the need of commercial nations for cotton would compel the recognition of the Confederate States. The mistake lay, as the World thinks, in overlooking the fact that the crops of 1858, 1859 and 1860, averaged an excess over the demand of 1,000,000 bales for each year, thus giving an accumulation at the commencement of the war of 3,000,000 bales. The consumption on both sides of the Atlantic since the discovery of gold in California and Australia, has been about 3,000,000, and thus this excessive supply was equal to one year's demand. It passed through the looms of the world—an extra spinning force being employed during those three years—and remained on hand awaiting consumption. There is also always in most countries a stock in store equal to a year's demand. Thus the world was independent of the South for at least three years. That time will have passed by the next Spring, and then will come the want it was expected would be felt immediately. By that time, the World says, Europe will be asking for cotton with an urgency that cannot pass unheeded.

Married.

On Tuesday the 22nd inst., at Lexington, Burleson county, by the Rev. Mr. Brennan, Capt. Thos. Douglas, 2nd Texas Infantry, to Miss Ada Massey.

We tender our acknowledgments to the happy couple for the usual compliment to the printer, and hope that the Captain's wound received at the siege of Vicksburg, has found a "sovereign balm" in the affections of his lovely bride.

Assessor of Confederate Tax for Travis County Wanted.

OWING to the continued ill health of Hugh M. Bilde, Esq., applications to fill the above office will be received by the undersigned until the 8th of October next.

None need apply who are not over 40 years of age on the 11th of October, last, or who cannot furnish the certificate of the Board of Examining Surgeons, of their physical disability to perform Military service. GEO. J. DURHAM, State Collector.

State Collector's Office, Austin, September 30, 1863. sept30 tw

SPINNING COTTON.—I offer to soldiers' families of this County, Spinning Cotton, without charge, to the extent of their actual requirements. E. NANCE. Hays Co., Texas, Sept. 29th, 1863. sept30 tw

REAPER AND MOWER FOR SALE.—Will be sold for Confederate money or exchanged for wheat, a Reaper and Mower, (Manny's patent, Woods Improvement.) Apply to John Torry, near Braunfels. *sept 30-tw

FOR RENT.—The well known Dieterich Farm containing about 150 acres in cultivation. Possession given Jan. 1. Apply at the residence, oct2-tw-3t

LOST.—About a week ago a Ladie's Breast Pin composed of a Gold Leaf, covered with a band of Gold Grapes. The finder will be rewarded leaving the same at this office.

To the Voters of the 2nd Judicial District. The friends of Col. W. L. Robards respectfully present him to the voters of the District as a suitable person to fill the position of Judge. Of his qualifications and patriotism it is necessary to speak—both are prominent before fellow-citizens. sep28-tw-w

\$200 Reward.

STRAYED from the Ranch of the undersigned on or about the 20th April, 1863, two large African Mare Mules, both branded O T, one on the side and the other on the right; color brown, one about 16 hands high and the other a little less. The said mules were purchased of Warwick & Co., San Antonio, and are supposed to be going north, having been recently driven from South. A reward of Two Hundred Dollars will be given for the delivery of said mules or such information as will lead to their recovery. ROBERT MONT. sep 9-w&tw Echo P. O., Live Oak Co., Tex.

STRAYED, from the undersigned, in Austin, the morning of the 18th of August, a bay American Horse, about 15 hands high, in good condition, with saddle marks on back, thin neck, mane and thin tail, without any brand; a white mark in the shape of a half moon on his head. Has been running in the Express line between Brenham and Austin. Any person returning him, or placing him where I can send for him, be suitably rewarded. D. RICHARDSON. Austin, Sept. 4th, 1863. tw&w

TRI-WEEKLY STATE GAZETTE.

VOL. I.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, MONDAY,

OCTOBER 5, 1863.

NO. 153.

LATEST NEWS.

We are again disappointed in the receipt of a mail, which is now getting to be quite a common occurrence. Through the kindness of a passenger, however, we arrived by stage yesterday, we are in possession of a copy of the "News" of the 2d inst. It has dates from the 20th, and again brings reports of recognition, while the "Evening News" says heavy bets have been made in that city, and also in Claiborne Parish, that it is a fixed fact, and that a treaty has actually been signed in Paris. We give the letter as we find it in the "News," and leave our readers to judge for themselves how much credence is entitled to. The letter is dated Sept. 24, and reads as follows:

WAR NEWS.—I have before me a letter from a German entitled to every confidence, under date of Sept. 28th, 1863, from which I take liberty of making the following important facts.

A letter was received at Headquarters this morning from a party on Mississippi river, in whom much confidence is placed, and from whom I learn is in the confidence of—, imparting the following important information. The writer states as follows in substance:

Antelope, the New York correspondent of the "Orleans Picayune" in a letter, published in the papers of the 8th inst., says that a treaty, offensive and defensive, between the Confederate States of America, France, and R. M. T. has been signed at Paris, and that the treaty was there awaiting the departure of the Emperor Maximilian for Mexico, to assist in the fight on our part of the treaty. The letter in the river adds:

The Lincoln Government is extremely apprehensive of a revolutionary movement in New York. New Yorkers themselves are debating whether the Confederate fleet will be used to destroy the trading fleets, or enter the harbor of New York and destroy the shipping there. Lincoln sent 15,000 of Meade's army there and 5,000 regulars—on ships of our fleet have arrived at Wilmington. Three of our steel clad rams have left England. Speculations in Confederate money were going on in New Orleans in consequence of the aspect of affairs. The Belgian consul had \$150,000 of it through the brokers. The Court of Admiralty in England, in an appeal, has decided that the Confederate States have the right to purchase any numbers of ships they like in England and ships of any description.

In addition to this, a gentleman now here, who left Alexandria a few days ago, says that he read the number of the "Picayune" referred to, and that it contained all the information above mentioned.

A highly respectable gentleman of Arkansas, well known to parties here, telephoned on yesterday that the Yankee papers are filled with accounts of recognition, arrival of iron clads, &c.

I will only add that if the news we are receiving is false, there is a degree of systematic lying going on that has never had its equal.

The enemy have fallen back from Berwick Bay, but where they have gone I am not advised.

No news from any other quarter.

P. S.—Yesterday information came to Headquarters that the enemy had advanced towards Bayou Macon.

There is one thing we will give the respondent of the "News" credit for. He always manages to give us something to keep us buoyant and in good humor, while the "Telegraph" is not so easily induced to believe all the rumors afloat. When we get both papers, we can generally manage to make a straight story of them, but in the present case we are to go to press with one single copy of the "News," being, we believe, the only one in town. We extract the following items from its columns, being later than anything we have yet received:

The Natchitoches Union, alluding to the news from Berwick Bay, says Gen. De Clouet, just arrived at Alexandria, from below, states that all the Yankees have recrossed the Bay.

Gen. Price is said to be at Arkadelphia, and the enemy in the vicinity of Benton.

If reports are true, we may expect soon to hear of grand doings in Tennessee. Keep a look out!

Northern Items.

Among the local items of the Chicago Times of the 4th inst., it is stated that a respectable, but poor young woman, 19 years of age, was condemned to pay a fine of ten dollars for being found in the street at a late hour of the night, and because she was not able to pay the fine she was confined in jail twenty days. The Times says this was an outrage on the sex. It would have been an outrage in the South to have punished a negro in that manner for such an offence. But we did not know before that it was an offence in Northern cities for white people to be out at night. The Times says this is a common occurrence in that city, there being numerous precedents of the kind in their police annals. The being out at night is deemed an evidence of vagrancy.

The following items of news are from the same paper.

Advices from New Orleans state that everything indicates a movement of the Federal forces in that vicinity. A fleet of Mississippi steamers was about ready to sail for some point in the Gulf, and Gen. Grant had gone down from Vicksburg on business connected with the expedition.

Secretary Chase wants to borrow \$50,000,000 from the banks of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, on 5 per cent legal tender Treasury notes. The abolitionists have carried California, it is claimed, by some 20,000 majority. Vermont has gone abolition as usual.

The draft has not been suspended in Ohio, and will proceed at the West as soon as it is completed at the East. It is estimated at Washington that the present conscription will place 100,000 new men in the field, besides 20,000 deserters.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 31.
Gen. Green Clay Smith, Congressman elect, has just returned from Washington. I traveled with him to-day from Covington to this place, and during our trip he told me that while at the national capital he had an interview with Mr. Lincoln, relative to the issue of a proclamation offering a general amnesty to all now in arms against the government, who ground their weapons of rebellion, and come back to their allegiance. He advised the President to guarantee full protection to the person and property of all returning prodigals—using the general term "property" to include slaves as well as horses and lands. Mr. Lincoln said he would not revoke one line of his proclamation. Gen. Smith did not want him to do so, but simply asked that repentant rebels be permitted to test the legality of the edict in the civil courts. The President expressed himself perfectly willing that they should do this, and said he would abide by the judicial decisions when made.

Gen. Sigel has been assigned to the command of a district in Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Reading.

The Polish Secret Committee.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 21st Aug., gives a most interesting account of a Polish Secret Committee of Twelve, which had its headquarters, its places of meeting, its printing presses, its secretaries, messengers and spies in Warsaw, and not the first sign of a clue has heretofore been discovered which might put the police on their track.—And all this under the nose and eyes of severe martial law, Russian police, and celebrated detectives imported from London and Paris. To disobey the orders of this committee was death.

Even the Grand Duke Constantine is a subject of supervision by the committee. He has been warned as well as advised, and no man in Warsaw regards lightly the warnings or advice of this power. Those to whom the Secret Government dictates must obey. There is but one other alternative—death.

The Picayune copies the following accounts given in the Continental papers:

Thirty-two hundred thousand rubles vanished from the Government treasury in Warsaw, and when an investigation

was ordered, four department officers were found missing, and a receipt from the secret government for the full amount was found on the floor of the vault. The Russian detective police was especially intrusted to hunt up the secret press of the National Committee, and a reward of three thousand silver rubles had been proclaimed if the printing office were discovered within a specified time. This of course brought all the energies of the police into play, but again in vain. Soon afterwards a printer in the employ of the committee appeared at the police office and offered to betray the place if the promised reward were given him. After the 3,000 rubles and a secure passage into the interior of Russia had been secured to him, he designated the street and house, in the third story of which a shoemaker's shop was established, but under the mask of which each evening, after 11 o'clock, proclamations and addresses of the National Government were struck off. The Russian police resolved to undertake the arrests and the occupation of the premises that same evening, and in the meanwhile to have the house secretly watched. After 11 o'clock, when the police thought nearly all of the offenders must be present, they entered the house and penetrated to the third story, where they found, in accordance with the printer's statement, a press and some fresh printed circulars, but no trace of any workmen, who must have left but a few moments before, for the form was still wet. In what manner they escaped the eyes of the police is unexplainable. When the room was searched a covered chest was found in a corner.—The cover was taken off, and to the horror and amazement of the police they found the strangled body of the traitor-printer, with the warrant of the secret government on his breast, stating the circumstances of his trial; that he had been condemned to death on the charge of treason, and requesting the revolutionary authorities to execute the sentence upon him wherever he might be found.

The committee's knowledge of all that is "going on," and its summary manner of carrying out its sentences, is illustrated in the following examples:

A Russian officer, who refused to obey a decree of the National Government, received his death-warrant. One morning, as he was just leaving his house, in one of the most populated streets of the city, he was stabbed through the heart and fell on the floor. A railroad officer, who had taken arms from the patriots, received a sentence of death. In fear and terror he fled to Prussia, where he was found suspended to a tree. A German banker in Warsaw was ordered to pay six thousand rubles. Fearing that by doing so he might draw upon himself the suspicions of the Russian government, he went to the Grand Duke, Constantine, to obtain his advice, but the Duke had none to give. Scarcely returned home, he found a second notice advising him that his assessment had been raised to twelve thousand rubles on account of his delay and deliberation, with a note adding that the money must be paid at once. He immediately paid it. The Countess Wielopolski was assessed a much higher sum, and when she shrugged her shoulders at it, she was asked to look on the other side of the paper. She then read something which induced her at once to pay the amount.

The Prussian Secretary, Enoch, advised the Grand Duke, at a family dinner party in the palace, to send the Polish prisoners to Siberia. The several Governments were immediately notified of this fact, and sent a note to Enoch, threatening him with instant death if he persisted in his course. He desisted.

A Jewish merchant in Warsaw had closed a contract with the Russian Government of some 40,000 rubles. He received a note from the National Committee informing him that he must at once throw up the contract. He replied in return, by the same messenger, that he was poor and was on the eve of celebrating the marriage of his daughter. This contract would enable him to make a profit of 10,000 rubles, and to give his daughter an appropriate dowry. He offered the committee one-half of the expected profits if they would consent to his fulfilling the contract. An hour after, he received the congratulations of the committee on the marriage of his daughter; his petition was allowed under the peculiar circumstances, and his offer accepted, but he was strictly enjoined to engage in no further contracts with the Russian Government. The implicit obedience which is paid by Russians and Poles to the decrees of the secret government can only be explained by the certainty with which it inflicts punishment in every case of disobedience.

The Telegraph's Alexandria correspondent says at least six hundred of Morgan's men, who were prisoners, have escaped, and are back again in Dixie.

We learn that Gen. E. B. Nichols has returned from Europe, and is now in Houston. He left Liverpool on 3d August, coming by way of Matamoros.

Austin Rifles Attention!

S. S. THE members of the above Company are requested to meet at the Armory this (Monday) evening, 5th inst., at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of completing the Muster Roll, and to take into consideration matters of great importance. By order of
E. PERRY, O. S. J. M. CONRAD, Capt.

\$100 Reward.

STOP THE THIEVES.—Dug up and stolen from the Barton Spring, between the 24th and 26th ult., about 300 feet of 2½ inches lead pipe. The above reward will be given for the recovery of said lead pipe and the apprehension of the thieves. W. REES.
Austin, Oct. 5th-11

Assessor of Confederate Tax for Travis County Wanted.

OWING to the continued ill health of Hugh McBride, Esq., applications to fill the above office will be received by the undersigned until the 8th of October next. None need apply who are not over 40 years of age on the 11th of October, last, or who cannot furnish the certificate of the Board of Examining Surgeons, of their physical disability to perform Military service. GEO. J. DURHAM, State Collector.

State Collector's Office, }
Austin, September 30, 1863. } sept30 tw3t

SPINNING COTTON.—I offer to soldiers' families of this County, Spinning Cotton, without charge, to the extent of their actual requirements. E. NANCE.
Hays Co., Texas, Sept. 29th, 1863. sept30-tw1t

FOR RENT.—The well known Dieterich Farm, containing about 150 acres in cultivation. Possession given Jan. 1. Apply at the residence. oct2-tw3t

LOST.—About a week ago a Ladie's Breast Pin, composed of a Gold Leaf covered with a bunch of Gold Grapes. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

To the Voters of the 2nd Judicial District.
The friends of Col. W. L. Richards respectfully present him to the voters of the District as a suitable person to fill the position of Judge. Of his qualifications and patriotism it is unnecessary to speak—both are prominent before his fellow-citizens. sept28-tw3t

The Tri-Weekly Gazette.

Published on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays
BY D. RICHARDSON.

We are authorized to announce Col. W. L. ROARDS as a candidate for Judge of the 2d Judicial District.

In another column we publish the Resolutions passed at the Mass War Meeting in San Antonio, which, from an account we find in the Herald, was attended by from 2,500 to 3,000 persons. Addresses were delivered by Col. A. Neill, of Seguin, Col. J. A. Wilcox, Judge J. H. Duncan and Gov. Lubbock. We have seen a gentleman who was present, and who says the Governor's speech was one of the ablest efforts he has ever been known to make, occupying about an hour and a half, during which he reviewed every subject that had any bearing upon the object of the meeting in a most masterly style.

After the dinner was over, Col. J. S. Ford, of Austin, addressed the S. S., an encampment of that order, which has been recently formed in San Antonio, being present on the ground. His speech is spoken of as most eloquent and patriotic, and was received with much applause. On the whole, we learn the meeting was a most perfect success, and reflects much credit on the citizens of San Antonio.

A private letter, dated Sep. 12th, says cotton is worth 24 cents in Monterey, but none is offering at that figure, except in cases when money is much needed. We expect soon to see cotton worth 30 cents in specie in Mexico, we also look for it to go down to 30 cents in Confederate money, in Texas—reason why—scarcity of cotton in Mexico, and appreciation of Confederate money in Texas.

Flake's Bulletin learns from perfectly reliable sources that the Federal fleet recently repulsed at Sabine, had 500 miles telegraph wire, the necessary instruments and a corps of operators on board.

A private letter received this morning from Houston dated 28th, says gold is not worth more than 8 for 1 in Houston, while it sold as high as from 15 to 17 a short time since. We expect to see a great change in the prices of articles of necessity within 30 days, and when Confederate money is not considered a drug we shall endeavor to bear in grateful remembrance those who had nothing to sell except for specie.

We learn from the Telegraph that the citizens of Union Hill beat, are furnishing soldiers' families in the beat, provisions at the following prices, in Confederate money: Corn delivered at the mill, 50 cents per bushel; bacon at 12 1/2 cents per pound; beef, 2 1/2 cents; pork, 50 cents per pound; cotton, 10 cents per pound; wool, 25 cents, and other necessaries, in proportion, delivered at a central point.

Union Hill is in Washington county on the Express route from here to Brenham. We should like to see some move made in this county, in a similar direction.

The Galveston News says the schooner Canfield, loaded with cotton belonging to J. O. Kuhn, of Galveston, has been captured by the enemy, while dropping anchor off the mouth of the Rio Grande with the other shipping. The next day the schooner America was also captured with 50 bales of cotton.

Gen. Grant is now in command at New Orleans.

[From the San Antonio Herald.]

War Meeting.

The Mass War Meeting at the San Pedro Springs, near San Antonio, was organized at half past ten on Saturday morning last, by calling Hon. Samuel A. Maverick to the Chair as presiding officer, and appointing the Mayor of the city, P. L. Buquor, Esq., and Capt. Jno. H. Duncan as Vice Presidents. His Excellency the Governor was invited to a seat upon the stand. The Chairman in brief, but fervid and eloquent remarks, explained the objects of the meeting. Col. J. A. Wilcox from the Committee on invitations read letters of reply, able and eloquent, from Bishop Gregg, Rev. Mr. Reese, the Hon. Peter W. Gray and others. Judge Thos. J. Devine, on behalf of the Committee on resolutions, appointed at a former meeting, presented the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The exigencies of the times demand a concert of action and public expression of opinion from all good citizens with reference to their present sentiments and future action in defending the State from the impending invasion, the protection of their property and firesides, and the preservation of those rights and liberties which we enjoy, unimpaired to our children; from the robberies, outrages and tyranny of our remorseless enemies who threaten us with the destruction of all we hold sacred and dear, therefore,

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that we hold it to be the imperative duty of all citizens and residents to contribute to the extent of their ability towards the defense of the rights, the property and homes of themselves and their neighbors; in view of a mutual interest and common danger, and all persons failing to do so, stand confessed by their conduct as selfish and base cowards, or secret enemies, against whom prompt and efficient action should, and will be taken.

Resolved, That immediate measures should be carried out to ascertain the strength and bring into service, either for active duty or local protection, the available force of Bexar county, not liable under the conscription or militia law, and for this purpose the Chairman of this meeting, the Mayor of the city, the Chief Justice of the county, Asa Mitchell, and William H. Jackson, are constituted a Central Committee, whose duty it shall be to appoint two discreet and efficient persons, in each election precinct in the county, who shall obtain the signatures of all persons capable of bearing arms, who are willing to join companies for active service in the field, or an organization for local protection; such lists shall be forwarded without delay to the Central Committee for publication in the papers of this city.

Resolved, That the precinct Committees shall take a list of the names of all who fail or refuse to join a company, either for active service, or home defense, and forward the same to the Central Committee, whose duty it shall be to cause permanent publication of the names, nativity and residence of such persons, in the papers of the city, until such time as those persons shall, by a change of conduct, relieve themselves from their degraded and dangerous position.

Resolved, That in the event of such persons so refusing to perform their duty, and published as aforesaid, persisting in their unpatriotic, or disloyal conduct, it shall be the duty of the Central Committee to call a meeting of the citizens

of the county to determine upon such course of action towards those persons as may be proper and necessary.

Resolved, That among our most imperative duties, is that of providing for the families of our soldiers, and although much has been done by the energy and liberality of our city and county authorities as also by the capital and energy of benevolent associations of the city, yet that none may be overlooked and ample supplies secured, Jacob Waelder, Sam. S. Smith and Robert W. Brahan, are hereby appointed a Committee to circulate subscription lists for donations of money, provisions and fuel, and they are hereby requested to confer with the city authorities and County Court, for the purpose of providing for all necessary wants of soldiers families, residing in this county, or neighborhood.

Resolved, That in view of the systematic and persistent efforts to depreciate the currency, by providing speculators and all those whose greed of gain is greater than their patriotism, that we adopt and affirm the resolutions passed at the public meeting at the court house in this city on the 25th of July, 1863.

Resolved, That as citizens of the Confederate States, irrevocably bound for weal or woe with its fortunes and its destinies, knowing and feeling that its cause is our cause—its hopes are our hopes, and that its fate is our fate, and that in the issue of this contest are involved for ourselves and posterity all that makes life desirable to man, who have lived, and who are determined to die free, that we now publicly pledge ourselves and our property to any and all sacrifices necessary for the upholding the Government, and defense of the State, and while reposing full confidence in the integrity and ability of those intrusted with the administration of civil and military affairs in this Department and State, we expect and demand, that all entrusted with power and authority, Civil and Military, in elevated, or subordinate positions shall perform their duties in accordance with the letter and the spirit of their official oaths as by such course of conduct alone can slander or accusations be silenced and the confidence of the public preserved.

Resolved, That the citizens of Western Texas be, and they are hereby requested and urged to take prompt measures in their respective Counties against our foreign or domestic enemies, by calling out every man capable of bearing arms, for active service; or local defense; and by proper proceedings against selfish cowards, or secret enemies who fail or refuse to do their duty, convince all such that Texas is neither a pleasant or safe land for such objects, or vile creatures to dwell in.

On motion it was resolved that the proceedings of the meeting be published.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF MEXICO.—A Liverpool View.—The following is from the European (Liverpool) Times, of Aug. 8.

This great and important event is not yet appreciated as it deserves to be in Europe, but we suspect that it is better understood in America. As respects England, it is the first success which France has made in our day to rival us in the philosophy involved in the old home cry of "ships, colonies, and commerce." It can hardly fail to make France, as a commercial and maritime power, more formidable than she was previously. An immense country, teeming with every natural advantage, and having a population of somewhere about seven millions and a half, is worth to her a dozen Algerias, and has been gained almost without a struggle as compared with the enormous blood and treasure which attended France's annexation of the African colony.

Upon the future destiny of Cuba the slave trade, this western acquisition of the Emperor's cannot fail to have important influence. By the Asia, we learn that the Hon. William White has come as the representative of a Federal Government to the European courts. What does this mean? The question is said to have some reference to fitting out of privateers, but may it also bear upon the Mexican question? On this point we need not speculate. Having attained the coveted boon readily, is Louis Napoleon the man to part with it easily? We think not. But, judging from the tone of General's proclamation to the Mexicans, infer that, though the natives are treated to the semblance of a voice in their new constitution, yet it will substantially what the Emperor will make it. The whole programme, doubt, is ready cut and dry, and carried out under the protection of French onsets, there is no choice but to accept it.

Indeed affairs in Mexico had come such a pass that any change was a blessing, and though we may not look favorably at France becoming on the ocean more formidable competitor than she was previously, yet the higher interests of civilization will be largely promoted by the change of which Mexico is now the scene. It would be amusing to witness the impending interview at the Tuileries, between the Hon. William Whiting, and the extraordinary man who rules the destinies of France; but if this privilege is denied us, we shall probably soon gather an inkling of its result through the ordinary channel of communication, and we apprehend that it does appear it will arrest more ordinary attention.

A letter in the Telegraph dated Morgan's Ferry on the Atchafalaya Sept. 11th, says Gen. Green has another brisk little fight with the Indians opposite our camp.

Major Boon fought them a running fight for several miles, thus driving them under the fire of the Valverde Simms' Batteries. When the battle opened on them, they broke in confusion leaving a part of their trains, and halting until they were under the protection of the guns of Port Hudson. They were severely punished, and it is reported they are advancing with a large force to drive us away. A citizen on the side the Bayou, says they asked "how long the Fort at Morgan's Ferry had been built?" He replied "they had no fort there." They said he lied, nothing than the siege guns could have dismounted one of their guns, damaged them so badly.

The Telegraph publishes following from Boggy Depot, C. N., date Sept. 20th:

"There is no late or stirring news here to communicate. There is, however, one item, which though small, is cheerfully communicated. A few days since a detachment of Gen. Bankhead's command had a fight, miles this side of Fort Smith, with a detachment of Federals, which at the time was very interesting. Lieut. Battle, of Gurley's regiment acted with admirable gallantry, as also Capt. P. A. A. Gen. and others. Julius R. B. and quite a youth, killed the Federal captain who commanded the Federals. The result was six Yanks killed, captured, but the rest ran too fast to be caught. Altogether a clever affair. The troops who, in the main, had never been under fire. Young Brown is attached to Gen. Bankhead's headquarters.

The troops in that brigade are reported to be in fine spirits."

TRI-WEEKLY STATE GAZETTE.

VOL. I.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1863

NO. 454.

LATEST NEWS.

This morning's mail brings us dates from Houston to the 5th, with files also of the 2d, no mail having come through on Sunday.

We find no news whatever in the Telegraph from the other side of the Mississippi, but the News, as usual, has reports brought by persons crossing the Mississippi, of a great fight between Bragg and Rosecranz, the old story of recognition, with a host of other items, none of which its correspondent is willing to vouch for. We, however, give them as we find them below:

The first letter, dated Shreveport Sept. 30th, is predicated mainly on reports brought by Col. Geo. H. Sweet, of San Antonio, who is just from the other side of the Mississippi, and who says

Bragg has fallen back to Dalton, Ga., thirty miles below Chattanooga, and Rosecranz occupies Chattanooga, with his headquarters about ten miles from Chattanooga, at a place called Trenton. A fight was daily looked for, but no serious apprehension entertained as to the result by any of our citizens. Bragg's army is said to be one of the best ever organized on this continent.

The enemy under Burnside have possession of Knoxville, our forces under Buckner having fallen back.

Lee occupies the line of the Rappahannock, his right resting on Fredericksburg and his left on Orange Court House. His army is in splendid condition. Meade is on the Potomac.

Col. Sweet informs me that he saw a report in the Yankee newspaper that Longstreet's corps had gone to the assistance of Bragg, with the exception of Hood's division, which was said to have gone to Charleston. The Yankee papers are filled with accounts of the terrible ravages of the great frost in August. Col. Sweet thinks that Lincoln will get all the men that he has called for—300,000.

A mysterious naval fight occurred near Boston, which the Yankees say resulted in sinking their vessel, but they cannot give the name of the Confederate vessel engaged in the fight. There is a pretty full account of the engagement, many having seen it, but the names of the vessels are not given. Confederate money has immensely improved in value on the other side of the Mississippi river, being worth at least 100 per cent more than it was six weeks ago.

The people on the other side are turning out almost en masse to meet the enemy, and are in fine condition and spirits.

Nothing more about iron clads or recognition. Col. Sweet says that the news on the other side of the Mississippi river is that Maximilian has undoubtedly accepted the crown of Mexico.

Another letter, dated Oct. 1st says:

I saw a letter dated Atlanta, Sept. 12th, 1863, from a source entitled to every credit—written to his brother in Shreveport—which stated that, while writing, Longstreet's corps was passing through the city. This leaves no doubt upon the subject.

Sundry letters and reports from persons crossing the Mississippi river concur in stating that Bragg and Rosecranz have had a great fight, in which the latter met with a signal defeat. I am not informed as to particulars.

One young man by the name of Wm. Norman, a half-breed Cherokee, nephew of John Ross, the Cherokee Chief, and who lost his leg in battle, informs me that he had the report from a source that he deemed reliable. He also informs me—and he had a diary of his trip—that the port of Charleston was opened on the 16th ult.; that our big gun was fired four times, disabling two of the enemy's monitors, piercing one through and through, and causing both to surrender. The Yankees then left, abandoning Morris Island and all their batteries, whereupon our fleet entered, consisting of six vessels, besides the Florida, which entered at the same time. The young man says that the Mobile papers, from the 17th to the 20th, were filled with glorification over the great event. One transport was also captured. In addition he says that the papers

gave an account of our recognition by France and Spain, and that five of our iron clads had reached Wilmington, N. Carolina.

I have reports of the advance of the enemy to New Iberia, but I have nothing definite upon the subject. I have nothing special from any other point.

You and your readers must place your own estimate upon this and other reports. I can do no better than to give them for what they are worth, stating the authority, &c.

It is somewhat singular that there should not be a word of all this in the Telegraph, and in a letter of the same date in that paper from Shreveport, the writer quotes from the special correspondent of the Tribune as follows:

The taking of Cummings' Point batteries brings General Gilmore's long range Parrot guns one and one-eighth miles nearer to the city of Charleston than they were when the Greek fire shells were thrown into the city.

Minister Adams, in his latest dispatches, says he is still of the opinion the rebel rams, against the departure of which the Emancipation Society memorialized the English Government, will not be permitted to sail. It was expected one would be ready in a week from the date of Mr. Adams' letter, so that the question is likely to have been settled before this.

High officials here are less confident of the determination of England to stop the piratical crafts than Minister Adams appears to be.

It is hardly possible such an event as the recognition of the South would not be noticed by every Northern paper, therefore though there is every reason to believe, we are on the eve of some important change, the report is premature.

The Telegraph correspondent also gives the following European news, under date Queenstown, Sept. 8th:

Cotton market quiet at a decline of 1/4d since Friday.

It was vaguely reported the French Cabinet had debated the expediency of recognizing the South. No final decision was arrived at.

Some of the French journals recommend the seizure of the Florida, at Bristol.

European politics are unchanged.

The Toronto Evening Times of Sep. 11th publishes a telegram from Quebec, say: & the steamer Bonnaville and Caledonia, it is understood, are fitting out at Quebec to run the Southern blockade.

We also find the following in the same letter:

The Times' Washington dispatch says there is scarcely a doubt that Lee's army is being depleted to reinforce Beauregard and Bragg. Up to within a week, there was no positive evidence this was so, but it is now reduced to a certainty. Our intelligence from this effect is corroborated by advices from L. L. Cronise, who writes that Longstreet's corps has been ordered West and South, a large portion of it going to Bragg, the balance (probably one division) to Charleston. Hood's division of this corps moved from their camp, near Fredericksburg Tuesday morning, the 8th, at 3 o'clock; and it is quite generally understood among their private soldiers, it was going to Charleston.

The following important news from Mexico comes by way of San Francisco, under date Sept. 10:

Advices from San Louis Potosi, Mexico, to Aug. 18th, furnished highly important intelligence, that President Juarez's cabinet have been urged by leading Mexicans and representatives of the South American Republics, to form a Continental Government, embracing Chili, Peru, and Colombia, the Argentine Confederation, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Mexico, for the purpose of resisting European encroachments on Mexico, or any South American republic.

The United States are to be invited to send delegates to co-operate.

We find the following news from Louisiana in the Telegraph, under date, Alexandria, Sep. 27th:

Four thousand cavalry belonging to the Yankee army were encamped at Berwick's Bay, nearly as far as Franklin to-day. It is reported that they

have returned to the bay. They did but little damage other than destroying the residence and property of Major Froulier.

You need not be surprised to hear soon of a battle at Morgan's Ferry, on the Atchafalaya. We have no later news here from Arkansas than you have already received via Shreveport.

No later dispatches have been received from the east.

H. P.

The News learns that the whole number of State troops is now reported at about 5000 infantry and 3000 cavalry, and that the organization is progressing favorably. The cavalry are said to be well armed and splendidly mounted. The places of rendezvous for the infantry are Millican's, Nacogdoches, and Bonham.

The Telegraph says Brig. Gen. Scurry, together with his staff, Maj. Haynie, Maj. Scurry, &c., left Houston on the 2d for duty in the field.

The News learns from an officer, who left Sabine Pass on the 29th that there were then three Federal gunboats and four transports lying off. One of the gunboats was a large vessel, resembling the Florida, the other quite small. No demonstrations were made by the enemy.

The Telegraph has a dispatch dated the same day as follows:

This morning our forces captured a fine Yankee schooner, the Manassas, with her crew, of seven men. She was loaded with coal, and was used as a tender to the blockading fleet. The heavy sale last night drove her in near the coast, when she hoisted the white flag and surrendered. Her stores are all safe in our hands.

Gen. Magruder has published an order in the News, in relation to the late cotton frauds, calling upon all officers in this District, to send to Major Williamson a list of agents they have heretofore had, and who are now engaged in the purchase of cotton, also an abstract of the contracts they have heretofore made, and now existing, which are to be paid in cotton, with a statement whether said contracts have been fulfilled in part or in whole, and the cause of failure to fulfil, if known.

Major Geo. Williamson and Capt. F. Ducayet, have been ordered by Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, to this District, to investigate thoroughly "the alleged cotton frauds."

The News says Major Williamson will soon address a circular to the people of Texas, calling upon them for all such information as may be necessary in the investigation of the cotton frauds alleged.

HEADQUARTERS, SABINE PASS, Sept. 25th, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—I learn from Gen. Magruder, that the constructions put upon Gen. Smith's orders by our exempt companies, is not correct in important particulars.

1. These companies will not be required to do camp duties except in extreme cases. They must drill enough to be handled only.

2. They will be called out only upon special emergencies and returned as soon as the emergencies pass.

3. Their position is entirely "volunteer," and special attention to their comforts will be exercised in view of their age, &c.

I thought it best to say this much. Gen. Magruder will probably issue an explanatory order on the subject.

All quiet at the Pass.

Yours, &c.,

I. C.

P. S.—The "mustering in," &c., is for their own protection, and not to impose any additional obligation.

Cotton in Brenham is selling at 50¢ per lb., or 10¢ in specie corn is selling for \$2 per bushel, or 50¢ in specie. From this it would appear Confederate money rates at four for one in Brenham.

DRUNKENNESS ON THE BATTLE FIELD. Henry Ward Beecher, since his recent speech made at a temperance breakfast given in London, is reported to have said: "If it were fit, he (Mr. Beecher) could point to several great misfortunes which had befallen the North on the field, owing entirely to the drunkenness of officers. The battle of Chancellorsville was lost from this cause; but he had heard it from almost direct authority, that the General thus implicated, knowing his weakness, had been previously abstaining, but that having received a severe contusion, he had been prescribed whiskey medicinally, and it was when taking it for this purpose, that the old appetite had been revived and had overcome him."

REAPER AND MOWER FOR SALE. Will be sold for Confederate money or exchanged for wheat, a Reaper and Mower, (Manny's patent, with Woods' Improvement.) Apply to John Terry, New Braunfels. Sept 30-twtwlt

\$100 Reward. STOP THE THIEVES.—Dug-up and stolen from the Barton Spring, between the 24th and 26th ult, about 300 feet of 2 1/2 inches lead pipe. The above reward will be given for the recovery of said lead pipe and the apprehension of the thieves. W. REES. Austin, Oct. 5th-tf

Ordinance in Regard to Dogs. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Austin:

SECTION 1. That the owner of any bitch shall, during the time she is proud, keep the same confined in a stable or some other building.

Sec. 2. Every proud bitch found running at large within the City shall be killed by the City Marshal, by shooting or otherwise.

Sec. 3. The Marshal shall be entitled for every proud bitch he kills in accordance with the foregoing section to a fee of Two Dollars, to be paid by the owner of the animal so killed, and to be collected like other fines.

Sec. 4. Should any other dog be accidentally injured by the City Marshal in performing the duty imposed upon him in Section 2, the owner of the bitch, with which such dog was running, shall be liable for all damages arising therefrom.

Sec. 5. That this Ordinance take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved August 4th, 1863. oct6-twlt S. G. HAYNIE, Mayor.

Ordinance on Public Wells. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Austin:

SECTION 1. That it shall not be lawful for any person to water any horse, or other stock, or draw water for that purpose at any of the Public Wells in the City. Persons violating this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be punished as in other cases of misdemeanor.

Sec. 2. That this Ordinance take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved September 15th, 1863. oct6-twlt S. G. HAYNIE, Mayor.

An Ordinance. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Austin:

SECTION 1. That it shall not be lawful for any one to tie any Stallion on any of the Public Streets. Persons violating this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be punished as in other cases of misdemeanor.

Sec. 2. That this Ordinance take effect from and after its passage.

Approved September 15th, 1863. oct6-twlt S. G. HAYNIE, Mayor.

An Ordinance. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Austin as follows:

SECTION 1. The portion of the law regulating licenses, which establishes the license for dram shop keepers is hereby repealed, the term dram shop keeper is defined on page 29 of printed Ordinances.

Sec. 2. For a license as a dram shop keeper there shall be paid at the rate of \$1000 per Annum.

Sec. 3. That this Ordinance take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Sept. 15th, 1863. oct6-twlt S. G. HAYNIE, Mayor.

HORSES FOR SALE. Several saddle horses for sale, also three brood mares. Apply at this office. twtwt

The Tri-Weekly Gazette.

Published on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays

BY D. RICHARDSON.

We are authorized to announce Col. W. L. ROBARDS as a candidate for Judge of the 2d Judicial District.

Our Financial Condition.

We have been permitted, by the Chief Clerk in the Comptroller's Office, to glance over the Comptroller's Report, which is now made out, and ready to go into the printer's hands. The report is for the Fiscal years of 1862 and '63, ending on the 31st August last, from which it appears there was a specie balance in the Treasury on the 31st Aug. 1861, of \$36,282.33, and in 10 per cent interest warrants \$604.01. During that year, ending the 31st Aug. 1862, there were received into the Treasury, in specie, \$58,587.72; in 10 per cent interest Warrants, \$10,588.21; in Confederate notes, \$311,984.46; in State Treasury Warrants, \$30,783.84; and there was also transferred from the School Fund, U. S. Bonds amounting, with interest coupons, to \$617,175.00 the whole of which, together with \$2,750.00 audited by the State Convention, amounted to \$1,068,855.56. In the year ending Aug. 31st 1863, there was received into the Treasury, \$7,649.41 in specie; \$18,24 in 10 per cent interest Warrants; \$1,044,088.60 in Confederate notes; \$289,769.66 in Treasury Warrants; \$58,150 in U. S. Bonds with interest coupons, transferred from the School Fund, amounting together to \$1,399,675.91, making a total received during the two years of \$2,468,361.47. The disbursements during the year ending Aug. 31st 1862, amounted to \$960,602.56; and during the year ending Aug. 31st 1863, to \$1,491,939.18 making a total of disbursements for the two fiscal years of \$2,452,541.74, leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$659.65 in specie, and \$15,160.08 in Confederate notes.

The State debt on the 31st August, consisted of the following liabilities:

2,018,922.81	881,000.00	4,015,619.80
221,565.41	187,403.73	
181,565.41	5,000.00	
40,000.00	684,000.00	
581,000.00	41,225.00	
294,000.00	16,000.00	
16,000.00		

STATE DEBT.

Treasury Warrants outstanding Aug. 31st 1863, 10 per cent	To University Fund
Estimated amount of interest on above	To School Fund in specie
8 per cent Bonds sold	To " " in U. S. 5 per cent Bonds
8 per cent Bonds funded under Act of Janu- ary 1862	To " " in Interest Coupons on above
8 per cent Bonds funded under Act of March 20th 1861	To settlement of Estates

The estimated receipts, for the two years ending 31st August, 1865, are as follows:

From taxes and other resources, including \$1000,000 00, from Penitentiary, \$4,361,200 00. Debt now due by the Confederate States for the Frontier Regiment, \$1,950,000 00. U. S. Bonds not disposed of by the Military Board, \$684,000 00, together with the balance now on hand of \$15,719 73, making a total of \$6,910,919 73.

The estimated disbursements, during the same period, are as follows:

For expenses of Government, &c., \$797,177 43. For Frontier defense, \$2,000,000 00, and for payment of the audited debt of \$4,015,619 80, as stated in the foregoing table, together with the probable outstanding unaudited accounts, estimated at \$200,000 00, making a total of \$6,922,797 23, and showing a deficiency, at the end of the two next fiscal years of only \$11,877 50, in the revenue to meet all demands on the Treasury.

Should the expense of Frontier protection be transferred to the Confederate States, there will be, at the end of the next two years, an excess of revenue \$1,088,122 50, over all liabilities at that time; in which event, should the claims against the Confederate States remain uncollected, there would still be an excess of \$38,122 50. To meet extraordinary demands, not estimated for, and as a means of sustaining credit in the mean time, the Comptroller recommends that the price of Land Scrip be reduced to 50 cents per acre, to be paid in

State liabilities—that money and credits be subjected to tax, and that the tax laws be so amended as to cause a more thorough and prompt assessment and collection of taxes.

With such amendments, the revenue of the next two years, if collected in available means, would be sufficient to absorb the floating debt and furnish the basis of a sound credit, sufficient to meet all probable demands. He, therefore, considers the present rate of taxes high enough for all State purposes.

In reviewing the foregoing report, it is evident that Texas, should the war close, before the termination of the next two fiscal years, will be in as good a condition as she was at the beginning. A heavy responsibility will rest with our next legislature, in handling our financial affairs, and we look with much confidence to their enacting some laws whereby our currency will be raised to a value commensurate with our resources and credit. An individual, placed in the same situation, in which Texas now stands, would be considered not only solvent, but entitled to any amount of credit he might choose to ask, and to see his paper selling in the market at ten for one, would be considered farcical. While our State Bonds are sold readily at 3 for one in Confederate money, our State Treasury Warrants are only regarded as on a par with Confederate notes, although they are withdrawn almost entirely from circulation, as every one who gets hold of them regards them as ultimately equivalent to gold and silver. As they are the only legal tender our State Government can now make, we look with confidence for some action on the part of our next legislature, to restore them to their proper value, which might have been done at the last extra session of the legislature, had that consideration been given the subject which its importance demanded. There is a sufficient amount of specie now on hand in the Special Fund to pay the interest due on the 1st January on the State Bonds, but it rests with the next legislature to provide for this liability after that period.

We notice in the San Antonio Herald that a subscription, on a most liberal scale, has been started in that city, for the purpose of raising and equipping a company of exempts to take the field, for the defense of Texas. The following is a list of names already appended to the list, which is in the hands of the Rev. W. Dalzell:

G. H. Giddings,—25 Horses and Equipments, 85 Guns, 4 Wagons, Coach and Teams complete.
G. T. Howard,—25 Horses, and Equipments if to be had.
S. Hart,—25 Horses, and Equipments if to be had.
James Vance, \$5,000
Jno. Twohig, 2,000
Wm. Vance, 5,000
G. Lavenburgh, 1,000
Norton & Brother, 2,000
Jno. C. French, 500

Capt. H. T. Edgar, of Co. F, Frontier Regt., addresses a letter to the San Antonio Herald, in regard to some severe strictures, which appeared in the paper, in relation to his company. The Captain gives a flat denial to the statement in the Herald, and concludes by saying "whether the company has been of any earthly use to the State or to the frontier settlers" or not, is best known by the frontier settlers themselves residing near this Camp, a majority has petitioned the Governor not to remove the Company."

Assessor of Confederate Tax for Travis County Wanted.

OWING to the continued ill health of Hugh McBride, Esq., applications to fill the above office will be received by the undersigned until the 8th of October next.

No one need apply who are not over 40 years of age on the 11th of October, last, or who cannot furnish the certificate of the Board of Examining Surgeons, of their physical disability to perform Military service.

GEO. J. DURHAM,
State Collector.
State Collector's Office,
Austin, September 30, 1863. sept30-tw3t

Two PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE, for Wheat. Inquire at E. Tippe's Store, on the Avenue. oct7-tw3t

Brig. Gen. Henry E. McCulloch, in assuming command of the Northern Sub Military district of Texas, says in his address to the people, of the 17th ult

"Many of our citizens may be misled by the belief that if the Federal army overrun the country they will be interrupted, if they stay at home and do not participate in the defense of the State. If I may be permitted to judge their conduct in this State by that in Arkansas and Louisiana, where they have been so fortunate as to occupy a portion of the country, I assure you that your negroes will be taken from you—the men put into the army to fight against us,—and the able bodied women, and men, not too old to labor, will be put on your farms, to work under Yankee overseers, while the old men, women and children, who are not able to fight or work, will be spurned, neglected, and allowed to sicken and die for want of food, upon the very farms where they have once lived with plenty—Horses, mules, wagons, carriages, &c, will be taken, and other property wantonly destroyed and houses burned—helpless women and children turned loose in the world, penniless, and with only one suit of clothes! And, though a man here, and a family there, may be spared for a short time, in order to make others believe they will be permitted to remain at home in security, the war is intended, to free the slave race,—subjugate and enslave the white race—divest us of every species of property, and divide our lands with those who are the most active and brutal in bringing us into bondage.

This is no overdrawn picture, as thousands of unfortunate refugees from Arkansas, Missouri and Louisiana can testify. It is now in our power to choose between liberty, under a free government of our own creation; or servitude, under Yankee task-masters in conquered provinces held by an armed soldiery. Is there a Texan who will hesitate at the choice? Will not every man in the land who can possibly stand a short campaign, come at once to the aid of our army? Let every man who is now absent from his command, from any cause return to it at once! Let every man who is liable to conscription and who has not been enrolled, report immediately to the enrolling officer—choose his place of service—and go to it! Let every man who is drafted, go promptly into camp, if possible carrying a gun with him, and let all those not subject to conscription—those who are not subject to draft, as well as those subject but not drafted—who can possibly leave home, enter minute companies, and go to the points indicated by Gen. Magruder. Yes! let us show that we are a united people, and determined to be free! that we will purchase liberty for ourselves and our children, or fall martyrs in our country's cause. And while we resolve to be free ourselves, that every man must do his duty, in this trying hour—that we cannot nor will not permit our people to be divided! He who lives among us, must be of us, and with us,—that the test of loyalty will be the service of the man by his presence in the field, or voluntary and strong aid in fitting out for the field, and supporting the families of those who can and will go. And if the enemy should drive us back, and overrun a portion of our loved country, that no man,—NO NOT ONE—will be left behind our army, in possession of property and home; as we are confident that a true man, will not stay to fall into the hands of our invaders, and a doubtful one SHALL NOT! This is the time for us to be united as one man, or make the line of separation final. The time has come when we must take the ground that he who is not for us, is against us! and when men do not, by their works, show that they are true to the Confederate States, place them at once among our enemies, and TREAT THEM AS SUCH.

While my feelings revolt at the necessity for such a course, my judgment points to it as the only safe one for us, as we cannot expect to war successfully with our public enemies, while domestic aid covert ones are doing all they can against us in our midst.

Under these circumstances, then, fellow-citizens and soldiers, let me appeal to every man in Texas—whatever his opinions or course have been heretofore—to come now to the army, and help defend his home, his property, and his family.

I am at Bonham, where, as the representative of our government and people, I will gladly meet you all. Rally, then, brave sons of Texas to the standard of liberty and free government! Remember the Alamo, Goliad and San Jacinto! Remember a hundred fields in this war in which renown has been added to the ancient glory of Texas! Come with strong arms and brave hearts to the rescue, of our outraged country. Come as a wall of steel in defense of your wives and mothers, your sisters and daughters! and we will dispute every inch of ground with the invading despoilers and brigades, until a sufficient force assembles to defeat and destroy their army. Let me urge each and every available man in Northern Texas, to make one of the liberating army, to which is entrusted the salvation of our own and, in part, our sister State from Yankee bondage.

Your friend and fellow-citizen,
HENRY E. MCCULLOCH,
Brig. Gen. Comdg. Northern sub-district of Texas.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—It is a question in every mouth, why have the French exempted Matamoros from the effects of the blockade declared against the whole Mexican coast? It is indeed an important question, for it at once arouses the conviction that either the French have some understanding with the Yankees, or else they are willing to assist the Confederacy in every indirect way possible. We incline to the belief that the true reason is that the French Emperor is not willing to do anything prejudicial to the Confederates, and that therefore he declines to close the port of Matamoros so long as we have use for it.

Frontier Correspondence.

CAMP COLORADO, Sept. 23d, 1863.

Editor, State Gazette:—On the afternoon of the 19th, as the Express from the camp above was coming to Headquarters, with a party of the Tonkas—ways—men and women—they came across a large, fresh trail, going down into the settlements. The Tonkas were very anxious to follow the trail, but such not being deemed prudent, under the circumstances, runners were immediately sent to this camp for reinforcements. That night 14 men left here, and the next morning, with 5 of the Tonkas, they took the trail, while the balance of the Indians, with the Express, came on to the camp. We have since learned that a party from this Company, scouting in the passes West, were, at the time, hot foot on the same trail, and had a fight with the Indians, at the Salt Mountain, in Comanche County, about noon of the 20th, and killed one of the Indians. There were 13 of the Rangers, and from 25 to 30 Indians, one half of whom were wounded, and the others on foot; about one half, also had rifles and six-shooters, and many of them were well dressed in citizens' clothes. The Rangers charged once and the Indians once, and each party seeing the great disadvantage the party charging labored under, they, for some time, endeavored to provoke the other party to make the assault, and finally made a drawn battle of it. The Indians then retired, while the Rangers went to Comanche for reinforcements, which they obtained, and then proceeded to occupy the Cedar Gap, to cut them off, as they came down.

Not long after they had left the field, the scout, with the Tonkas, came to the battle-ground, took the trail of the Indians, (who instead of passing down the country, were retreating back,) and this evening came to the Cottonwood Springs, on the line, this side of the camp above, and sent to that camp, for a reinforcement—some of the horses having given out. The next morning, (the 21st,) with 9 men from Loyd's Company—making a party 25 strong—they rolled out, with every prospect of overtaking the Indians. Since then, we have heard nothing of them. There is another scout out from this camp, some 60 miles West of us, about the place where it is supposed that the Indians will attempt to pass out. If they manage to escape us this time, it will only be another link in the chain of bad luck to which this service is especially liable.

Our pet Mexican, the Indian captive, has "vamosed the rancho." He left on the night of the 15th, taking with him nothing but a blanket and the clothes he had on. He could very easily have stolen a horse, as several were loose around camps, at the time he left. He could not have been made of any service to the Regiment, especially; as he could not be trusted on scout, for fear of his rolling out, some night, with one of our horses. While here, he was well treated, and cared for, and never appeared in any way dissatisfied. He may bring us trouble yet.

RIFLE.

SPINNING COTTON.—I offer to soldiers' families of this County, Spinning Cotton, without charge, to the extent of their actual requirements.

E. NANCE.

Hays Co, Texas, Sept. 29th, 1863. sept30-tw3t

FOR RENT.—The well-known, Dielerich Farm, containing about 150 acres in cultivation. For session given Jan. 1. Apply at the residence. oct2-tw3t

LOST.—About a week ago a Ladies' Breast Pin composed of a Gold Leaf, covered with a bunch of Gold Grapes. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

To the Voters of the 2nd Judicial District.
The friends of Col. W. L. Robards respectfully present him to the voters of the District as a suitable person to fill the position of Judge. Of his qualifications and patriotism it is unnecessary to speak—both are prominent before his fellow-citizens. sep28-tw3t

TRI-WEEKLY STATE GAZETTE.

VOL. I.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1863

NO. 155.

LATEST NEWS.

By this morning's mail we are placed in possession of glorious news. Gen. Bragg has achieved a great victory over Rosecranz, having, at last accounts taken over 7,000 prisoners, and 54 pieces of cannon. The enemy were in full retreat, perfectly demoralized, and our army in full pursuit. The casualties are said to be immense, particularly among the officers, of which we have to deplore the loss of some of our best Generals. This information comes in a shape that is entirely reliable, and leaves not a shadow of doubt on the subject. The next mail will, probably, bring more complete accounts of this great victory, and, we think, will report the entire destruction of Rosecranz's army.

Gen. Tom Green has also achieved another victory over the enemy, adding another wreath of fame to the cluster that already adorns his brow. Dates from Charleston are to the 20th ult. The enemy are still exchanging shots with our batteries, with no definite results.

We are, as usual, indebted to the Houston papers for our extracts:

Shreveport, Oct. 2d, 1863.
This morning, Capt. Forrest, of Harrison county, Texas, came through, having crossed the Mississippi on Saturday last. He reports that dispatches reached him near Port Gibson, to the effect that Bragg and Rosecranz had a general fight on the 16th, in which we gained a great and glorious victory. We captured, according to the account, 4,000 prisoners and took 40 pieces of artillery. The enemy was fleeing in confusion. Longstreet's corps not engaged. Our own loss, in killed and wounded, is 9,000. A report also came that Ewell was at Knoxville, and had captured 7,000 prisoners. Our combinations were designed to isolate Rosecranz and cut off his entire command. Capt. Forrest, who is a respectable and intelligent gentleman, and now on crutches from a wound received in battle, is thoroughly convinced of the truth of what he says.

There is a great difficulty in arranging the terms for an exchange of prisoners, as our Committee over refuses to recognize the negroes and their white officers as prisoners of war. It is said that all of the enemy's forces, with the exception of about six or seven thousand, have left Little Rock and vicinity, and gone towards the Mississippi.

More of Genl. Bragg's and Genl. Ewell's Victory.

We copy the following from the Telegraph's Extra, confirmatory of our own dispatches as regards the victory near Chattanooga:
When Bragg had fallen slowly back in the direction of Rome, and had got just between Dalton, and while Rosecranz was in close pursuit, suddenly Gen. Ewell, with thirty thousand troops, pounced upon Rosecranz's rear.

A sharp engagement took place. We captured seven thousand prisoners and fifty pieces of artillery. The Yankees say we only captured four thousand prisoners and fifty four pieces of artillery. So this is it may Rosecranz has been outgeneraled for once, and was forced to retreat. The corps of Lieut. Gen. Ewell, fresh from the victorious fields of old Virginia, arrived in time; got on the Dutchman's rear; pitched into him furiously, capturing seven thousand prisoners and fifty four pieces of artillery.

This intelligence is published in last Sunday's Fatcher Courier, taken from the Memphis Bulletin. Several gentlemen arrived since Capt. Hosen confirmed this news, also a gentleman saw the dispatch from the Confederates at Crystal Springs. The Federal account gives only four thousand prisoners.

The accounts agree as to the pieces of artillery. The above is further confirmed by prisoners arriving still later; and also by paroled Yankee prisoners.

We presume, therefore, there can be no doubt that Rosecranz has been at last defeated, and we hope that defeat will be far more decisive than was reported before our next accounts are received.

From the Mississippi Clarion, Sept. 24.
Chattanooga, Sept. 21, 11 A. M.
The enemy retired from our front under the cover of last night, leaving their killed and wounded on the field. Our victory is complete. We have captured a large number of small arms, three pieces of artillery, and twenty more being brought in. It is reported that we took 5,000 prisoners. The day is reported in fine spirits and anxious for a vigorous pursuit. No other particulars. We met the entire force of Rosecranz's army.

SHREVEPORT, Oct. 4th, 1863.
DEAR NEWS:—We have glorious intelligence this evening: Bragg's great victory is fully confirmed, and below you will find some of the documents.—Capt. Pullys and the Rev. Mr. Norris came through this morning, having left Atlanta on the 17th. On that day Gen. Bragg issued the following battle order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENN.,
In the Field, Ga., Sept. 17, '63.
[General Order, No. 180.]

The troops will be held ready for an immediate move against the enemy. His demonstrations on our flank have been thwarted, and he has retired before us; we have offered battle; we must force him to the issue. Soldiers, you are largely reinforced; you must now seek the contest. In doing so, I know you will be content to suffer privations and encounter hardships. Heretofore you have never failed to respond to your General when he has asked sacrifice at your hands. Relying on your patriotism, he asks you to add the crowning glory to the wreath you wear. Our cause is in your keeping; your enemy boasts that you are demoralized, and retreating before him. Having accomplished our object in driving back his flank movement, let us now turn on his main force and crush it in its fancied security.

Your General will lead you. You have but to respond to assure us of a glorious triumph over an insolent foe. I know what your response will be. Trusting in God and the justice of our cause, and moved by the love of the dear ones at home, failure is impossible, and victory must be ours.

BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen. Comd'g.
NEAR BATTLE FIELD, Sept. 22.
Via Tunnel Hill 23d

The victory is grand and complete. Our troops are within one mile of Chattanooga. The enemy is burning all his stores and retreating across the river.

Gen. Bragg has issued a congratulatory address to his troops.

We have taken over 40 standards, 40 pieces of artillery and any quantity of small arms. W. B. NORRIS, Chap. C. S. A.

From Mobile Eve News of Sept. 23.
RINGGOLD, Sept. 22.—Our attack Saturday and Sunday was decided. We drove the enemy some miles, took forty guns, a large number of small arms and several thousand prisoners.

Gen. Bragg made the attack on Saturday and renewed it on Sunday. The enemy are supposed to be on Mission Ridge, a portion of which we occupy. The Confederate troops never fought better. Those from the East and those from the West sought to outdo each other, and covered themselves with glory. Gen. Bragg and Longstreet were conspicuous for their gallantry, as were all our officers and men.

There was only skirmishing yesterday. It is reported that we advanced to-day. I go forward. P. W. A.

RICHMOND, Sept. 21.—The following dispatch has been received at the War Department:
CHAMBERSBURG, Sept. 20th, via Ringgold, Sept. 21.—To Gen. S. Cooper: After two days' hard fighting, we have driven the enemy, after a desperate resistance, from several positions, and now hold the field, but he still confronts us. Loss heavy on both sides, especially among officers. We have taken over 20 pieces of artillery and some 2,500 prisoners.

BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen. Comd'g.

VICTORY ON THE TENNESSEE.

We are gratified to be able to announce that after four days fighting Rosecranz has been driven across the Tennessee, having burnt Chattanooga. We have no particulars up to this writing, but the retreat of the enemy is undoubted.

VIENNA, LA., Oct. 3d, 1863.

The Mobile News, of 23d, says:

"That on Saturday previous General Bragg attacked Rosecranz, drove him from his position with heavy loss; again attacked him on Sunday, and drove him back ELEVEN miles, capturing sixty pieces of artillery, a large number of small arms and several thousand prisoners. Bragg would renew the attack on Monday morning. Our troops are in the highest spirits, whilst those of Rosecranz are demoralized, and many throwing down their arms and leaving the battle-field. It is supposed that Rosecranz, on Sunday, fought his entire force, having no reinforcements.

"STILL LATER!—Victory on the Tennessee!—We are gratified to be able to announce that after four days of fighting

Rosecranz has been driven across the Tennessee, having burnt Chattanooga. We have no particulars up to this writing, but the retreat of the enemy is undoubted.

"Fight still going on at Charleston.—Charleston is all right."

ISAAC N. DENNIS,
A. A. Gen'l.

From the Shreveport News Extra, Oct. 4.

CAMDEN, Oct. 3.—We take the following from the Mississippi of Sept. 22d:

ATLANTA, Sept. 21st, 6 P. M.—The following private telegram was received from Gen. Bragg:

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR Ringgold, Sept. 20th.
We have captured 1,000 prisoners, 50 pieces of artillery, held the entire battle field, and are pursuing the enemy to-day.

ATLANTA, Sept. 21st, 4 P. M.—Reports have been received of a general engagement of a desperate character, which commenced on Sunday about eight miles west of Ringgold, and continued Saturday and Sunday, without any decisive result.

Advice from the front state that the battle would be renewed this morning.

The army is in full pursuit and is determined to crush the enemy should the battle be renewed.

On Saturday morning Rosecranz's forces occupied the line of the "Willow" creek, the only water in the vicinity. To drive him from this vicinity was the object of our forces. Artillery firing of a heavy character was kept up during the day. At 10 p. m. the corps of Becker and Polk, from our left, made a junction with Hill's corps, forming the centre, and advanced to the assault. Our men made a charge through the heaviest artillery, and infantry fire ever known, and carried the heights beyond the creek, driving the enemy from all his positions. The ground was literally strewn with dead Yankees.

Our force drove the enemy two miles to the road to Chattanooga, which runs parallel with Peavine creek, along which Rosecranz brings his supplies. We now hold the road.

On Saturday, Hood's division of Longstreet's corps, attacked the enemy's left without advantage. On Sunday the fight was renewed along the entire line and the enemy were steadily driven back for five miles from the positions occupied in the morning.

The fighting on both sides was of the most desperate character. No reliable information has been received of the respective losses. The slaughter of the Yankees, as represented by the wounded brought in, has been unprecedented.

Our loss is reported at about 5,000 killed and wounded. Among the killed is Brig. Preston Smith of Tennessee, Wofford of Ga., and Walthall, of Mississippi.

CAMDEN, Oct. 4.—The gentleman from whom we received the Mississippi of the 22d Sept., containing the foregoing news, had a paper of two days' later date, which gave an account of Monday's fight. The Yankees were driven across the Tennessee river with a loss in killed, wounded and prisoners of thousands. So precipitate was their flight that they had not time to remove their pontoons, which, of course, fell into the hands of Gen. Bragg. Rosecranz's army is reported thoroughly demoralized.

Among the wounded are Major Preston, of Ky., Cleburne, of Arkansas. Hood lost a leg, Gregg was wounded in the jaw, and Banning in the breast. Two thousand prisoners and several pieces of artillery are reported to have been taken on Saturday. Passengers by Sunday's train report a heavy smoke seen in the rear of the enemy's position, supposed to be from burning his commissary stores. The battle is expected to be renewed this morning, with an attack by Hill and Longstreet on the enemy's center.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 20.—Nothing unusual to report. The monitors and ironclads are within the bar. One of the monitors was towed out to day. The enemy's works on Morris Island are rapidly increasing in strength and extent.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 2.—Our batteries were firing on the enemy steadily all last night.

The Mobile evening News of the 23rd, says we are gratified to be able to announce that after four days of fighting Rosecranz has been driven across the Tennessee, having burnt Chattanooga.

There was a great slaughter of the Yankees at the river.

We have no particulars up to this writing, but the retreat of the enemy is undoubted.

Another Victory for Gen. Tom Green.

The Telegraph's Alexandria correspondent, dated Oct. 2d, says an official dispatch had reached there from Gen. Taylor, stating that 3,000 Yankees having established themselves near the river east of Atchafalaya, Gen. Taylor ordered Gen. Green to take his brigade and Spaight's battalion and route them.

The dispatch says: We took one Colonel, one Lieut. Colonel, and 400 Yankee prisoners. Squads of prisoners are still being brought in.

We also captured two 12-pounders, Parrott guns.

The enemy are now flying and General Tom Green is after them.

Our loss is very small.

Major Boone has his arm badly shattered.

There is now at Berwick's Bay only one infantry regiment and one cavalry regiment of Yankee troops.

The following additional is given: Friday, Oct. 2.—The enemy have left the Bay, except the naval force at the garrison.

On Tuesday, the 20th September, Gen. Green attacked the Yankees on the Bayou Fordache, surprised and completely routed them.

The number of prisoners will probably be increased as they are constantly being brought in, when the dispatches left.

4 P. M.

Our loss is small, and is chiefly in Spaight's brigade, which had a sharp engagement.

The only officer killed was Lt. Spiver, of that brigade. The affair was a complete surprise.

The Bayou Fordache is in the parish of Point Coupee, between the Atchafalaya and the Mississippi river.

Green is again on the Mississippi, destroying the navigation of the stream.

No indications of the destination of the troops that left Berwick's Bay.

The force was large, and included an ordnance corps, which had been taken from Grant's army to Banks for this purpose.

Confederate Victory at Zollicoffer.

A Lynchburg (Va.) dispatch of the 21st says the enemy, 3,000 in number, took possession of Bristol, destroying the commissary building, but that Gen. Jones has whipped the enemy at Zollicoffer, ten miles from Bristol, and Gen. Williams' brigade captured their entire retreating force.

A Richmond dispatch says 15,000 Yankees, under Col. Foster, attacked Col. Carter with 600, and that the latter retreated slowly through Bristol, firing upon the enemy. The Yankees left Bristol the next day.

THE YANKEE GULF FLEET.—Dr. Viade who has just returned from Brownsville, where he left last Friday week, states that a letter had just been received there from a gentleman, well known to him, and whose statement cannot be doubted, to the effect that the Federal fleet that was repulsed at the Sabine Pass on the 8th, came up the Mississippi to New Orleans on the 17th, having lost three gunboats since they set out on the expedition, and having another badly damaged. They also returned to New Orleans with 800 men less than they left with. Dr. Viade says this statement may be relied upon as strictly correct and true.

The N. O. Picayune of the 24th ult. reports a regular engagement between the Alabama and Florida, and the U. S. frigate Wabash, 42 guns. The Wabash was compelled to surrender.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. M. WALTON as candidate for Judge of the 2d Judicial District.

Notice: PERSONS having books of mine in their possession will oblige me by returning them immediately. W. S. O. JILLINGWORTH, Oct. 3rd.

THE members of Austin Hook and Ladder Company are requested to meet at the Truck House, on Saturday evening for the transaction of business.

By order of the Foreman, F. J. ROBERTS, Sec'y.

100 Reward. COTTON THEFT.—DURHAM and 200 from the Union Spring between the 24th and 26th ult. about 300 feet of 2 1/2 inch rope and 20 lbs. of lead pipe and the appurtenances of the thieves. W. REES.

Austin, Oct. 5th 44

The Tri-Weekly Gazette.

Published on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays
BY D. RICHARDSON.

WE are indebted to Ben. Roper Esq., Confederate Tax Collector of Harris county, for a copy of an assessment schedule, showing the duty of the tax payer in making return to the Assessor of the Confederate Tax to Oct. 1st; also an application for registering and statement of sales, and the forms of oath prescribed for the returns of articles subject to taxation both in money and kind.—These forms were compiled by Mr. Roper, and may be seen at our office.

THE Marshall Republican says refugees from Louisiana and Arkansas, with immense numbers of negroes, continue to pour into Texas, and the roads are all lined with them, while the vacant houses in all the towns are filled with families who have been forced to leave their homes.

THE Alexandria Democrat of the 23d ult. says "the town for the last week has been full of elephantine liars and the whole reliable fraternity have been on the *qui vive* with one another as to who should be the father of the biggest lie.—This may probably account in part for the late news we have had. The Democrat desires to be excused from giving publication to these *morceaux*."

THE Washington Ranger says those who have wagons and teams to hire in the neighborhood of that place are charging 12 and \$15 per day, and that such are the kind that ought to be impressed. Not long ago we paid \$40 per day for a wagon and team, having the option of paying \$4 in specie. What does the ranger think of this, at the capital of the State, when compared with "old patriotic Washington, where the yoke of Mexican despotism was broken."

DESERTERS AT HOME.—There are, says the Crockett "Quid Nunc," one hundred or more deserters encamped near the line of Houston and Trinity counties, in that section of the counties known as "No-gallis Prairie." We are reliably informed that the deserters are being reinforced every day. A squad of our citizens have gone down under a "flag of truce" to see them, and will endeavor to get them to return to their respective commands without delay. We sincerely hope that they will at once return to their respective commands and be better soldiers. If they do not, they will certainly be taken and doubtless severely punished.

NEW GUN.—The Marshall Republican says that Mr. T. B. Butler, of that county, has invented a gun, which, for army purposes, excels any weapon of the kind we have seen since the war commenced. It is a breach-loading rifle, so constructed as to be loaded either with a naked ball and powder-flask or the ordinary paper cartridge. It is represented to, and we have no doubt does, shoot with great accuracy. It is airtight at the breach, and can be loaded and fired very rapidly; and, what is a great recommend-

ation to it is, that it does not become deranged by frequent firing. It is in every way suited to cavalry or infantry. The construction is simple, and the cost perhaps less than any gun used.

THE Shreveport News of the 25th, learns from passengers that Gen. Lee has taken Bragg's place, and will endeavor to annihilate Rosecranz.

THE Bellville Countryman says Geo. W. Foster, Esq., of the Quartermaster's Department, Flournoy's regiment, arrived yesterday on furlough. From what he says it is probable that Walker's Division is now en route for the coast, to operate against Federals advancing on Texas by way of Berwick's Bay.

IN all parts of the State planters are nobly responding to the call made in the Telegraph, a short time since, to furnish soldiers' families with corn at 50 cents per bushel. Travis is still ahead—soldiers' families, not able to purchase, get it for nothing.

BALTIMORE papers contain telegrams from Fortress Monroe, announcing an arrival from Charleston bar, with advices to the 6th. The only allusion to the repulse of the attack on Fort Sumter, is that a small boat expedition left the squadron on the night of the 8th, to storm Sumter, but was repulsed with a loss of a number killed and wounded, and also some prisoners. It is reported that Burnside has tendered his resignation.

We have heard two touching instances of magnanimous heroism on the part of some of Pickett's men, who had had a share in the noble charge on the enemy's works at Gettysburg. One of these was retiring to the rear, terribly wounded, though walking, and leaning on the arm of a comrade. His face and his clothing was completely covered with blood, in which his life was fast flowing away.—Meeting Gen. Lee, who was riding up to the front, he said, "General I am done for; I am a dying man. I want to shake you by the hand." Gen. Lee shook hands with him and he passed on, but was heard to say to the soldiers, "Take care of that old man, for Heaven's sake." In his last moments he was thinking more of his General, and of the cause in which he was dying, than of himself.

On the same occasion two men who were being borne horribly mangled, to the rear, on stretchers, recognized Gen. Lee, and sat up to greet him! One of them said to him: "General, my time has come. I am a dead man. But we took that battery!" The noble fellow! These cases are but samples that show the spirit of our soldiers. We cannot help admiring and honoring them! The world has never produced better, since the time of Nimrod, the first warrior.—*Richmond Sentinel*.

OUR PATRIOTIC MEXICAN VOTERS.—Yesterday, when the government was in great and urgent want of transportation, and all the American teams were being pressed into service, our patriotic Mexican draymen skeedaddled for the woods and hid their drays in the brush. It is a question if they would have runaway if an election was being held, and they had a chance to sell their votes for a bit of gingerbread. Will the people of Texas ever learn to treat as aliens those who shun all the duties of citizenship and practice all the vices common to the enemies of the State? If the salvation of the country had been at stake, our patriotic Mexican population would not have lent a hand to save it.—*Brownsville Flag*.

A company of exempts have been organized in Austin county, J. W. McDade, Captain. They have decided to report for no more than 30 days actual service at any given time.

DESERTIONS FROM THE ARMY.—If deserters from the army would reflect upon the disgrace which they are inflicting upon their reputations, and the stigma and humiliation they are entailing upon their families, they would pause before they took such a reckless step, or, having taken it, would hurry back to their commands, and endeavor to retrieve by meritorious conduct their grievous error. This war will end as similar wars have ended, in the triumph of right and justice. A just and wise Providence will never permit a brave people like ours, true to themselves and to the great principles for which they are contending, to be subjugated. There may be ignoble instances, in the army and out of it, where men, in the dark and trying hours of this seemingly unequal struggle, may forget family and friends, and the priceless bequest of an honorable name to their children; but there will be others, and a sufficient number of them to win the day, who will pledge life, property, and honor upon the issue of the contest.

Does the deserter, or any man faithless to the obligations of patriotism, desire to know how he will stand after our independence is won, let him consult history, and he will find that he will be an object of scorn throughout life, and that the sting of the reproach will not only be felt by him, but that his family and children will be partakers of his infamy. The tainted blood after the old revolution was traced even to the third generation. Does the deserter in this revolution imagine that his condition will be more tolerable than the deserter under the old? If he does, he is mistaken. We would therefore say to such a man, if this notice should fall under the eye of one, that if he values country, home, honor, fame, to avail himself without delay, of the pardon extended to him by the President. If such a man could realize how the gallant soldier will be honored after this war, and all who are untrue to their country will be abhorred, he would rather suffer death than turn his back, even for a moment, upon his suffering country.—*Texas Republican*.

AN ANECDOTE OF GEN. EWELL.—In the course of the address by Governor Smith, of Virginia, he told the following anecdote of Gen. Ewell:

During the hero Jackson's lifetime, Gen. Ewell was wont to remark that Jackson could do the praying and he could do the swearing, and that the two together could whip the devil. After Gen. Ewell lost a leg, the light of the gospel shed its benign influence over his spirit, and he became a christian. Under the influence of this new feeling, he found the enemy heavily entrenched at Winchester. He said that he felt averse to exposing his "poor boys" to the deadly slaughter certain to result from an attack on the works. He retired to his tent, and there spent a time in prayer to the throne of Grace. It seemed then, said he afterwards to Gen. Smith, as if a sudden fear got hold of the enemy, and he abandoned his works without a fight. The hand of God is visible in this.

The Governor then remarked to his audience: We have in Ewell a fit successor to the lamented Jackson—a praying and a fighting man.

FOR RENT.—The well-known *Dieterich Farm*, containing about 150 acres in cultivation. Possession given Jan. 1. Apply at the residence. oct2-tw-3c

TWO PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE, for Wheat Inquire at E. Tippe's Store, on the Avenue. oct1-tw-3c

THE Shreveport South Western of the 23d, says Gen. Johnson is now near Mobile with his army.

"PERSONNE," of the Courier, is now in Charleston, and corresponding for the Mobile Advertiser. He declares that neither Morris Island nor Sumpter are the key to Charleston, and that it stands now stronger than ever. The manner of approaching Battery Wagner by the enemy, was as follows: "A huge iron tube, like those employed in aqueducts, is laid in the trench, and in this three or four men conceal themselves. The one at the end nearest the battery digs away the sand, drawing it into the tube. His next neighbor scrapes it along to his companion, who in turn passes it to the rear. Here it is thrown out to the surface and constitutes an embankment, behind which are sheltered the Federal sharpshooters. When the sand in front has been dug away as far as a man can reach, the tube is propelled onward, and the operation is repeated. Thus a progress of several yards is made every day.

COTTON COLONY IN EGYPT.—A correspondent of the New York Post states that several wealthy gentlemen of Cincinnati have formed a company for the purpose of raising cotton in "Egypt," or Southern Illinois. The company have planted several acres of Tennessee cotton, which has thus far proved a success. They have several large cotton gins and warehouses at different points, for the purpose of packing and storing cotton. The seed was brought from Tennessee at a cost of thirty cents per bushel. It is the short staple, or upland cotton, and is worked by East Tennessee and Georgia refugees, who, with their families, are easily supported, and are doing well. They are paid one dollar and fifty cents per day during the cotton season, and two dollars per day for the culture of the potato, and most of them say they have no wish to return South. The firm are building cottages for them, and a committee is with the army engaging all the refugees, who do not wish to enlist, for the Southern Illinois cotton fields. The cotton section of Illinois is the whole country bordering on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroads South of Jonesboro, and the Illinois Central Railroad is its great outlet. Land can be had at from five to seven dollars per acre.

"Whom gentle stars unite, and in one fate
Their hearts, their fortunes and their beings blend."
MARRIED, in this city, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Reese, Lt. W. N. STOWE, of Galveston, and Miss MARION R. BRADLEY, of Austin.

May they be happy! May they always know and feel the rich, bounding fullness of that joy and joy which wells up in hearts when filly joined in this holy sacred union—
"Where souls, like placid streams at mountain base unite,
And flow on gently to eternity."

TAXPAYERS of the 1st and 2d Districts, owe occupation tax and tax on sales, please pay the same by the 20th of this month and escape the penalty. T. D. MOSELEY, Collector. oct1-tw-3c

LOST.—About a week ago a *Ladies' Breast* composed of a Gold Leaf, covered with a bunch of Gold Grapes. The finder will be rewarded leaving the same at this office.

Assessor of Confederate Tax for Travis County Wanted.

OWING to the continued ill health of Hugh B. Bida, Esq., applications to fill the office will be received by the undersigned up to the 8th of October next.

None need apply who are not over 40 years of age on the 11th of October, last, or who can furnish the certificate of the Board of Examining Surgeons, of their physical disability to perform Military service. GEO. J. DURHAM, State Collector.

State Collector's Office, }
Austin, September 30, 1863. } sept30-tw

SPINNING COTTON.—I offer to soldiers' families of this County, Spinning Cotton, with charge, to the extent of their actual requirements. E. NANCY, Hays Co., Texas, Sept. 29th, 1863. sept30-tw

TRI-WEEKLY STATE GAZETTE.

VOL. I.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1863

NO. 156.

LATEST NEWS.

Yesterday's mail brought us dates from Alexandria and Shreveport via Houston, though we find nothing later from East of the Mississippi than previously received. The Galveston News has a report that Bragg was beyond the Tennessee now, in hot pursuit of Rosecranz, having captured all his artillery, and scattered his forces in every direction; and a dispatch was received in Shreveport, to the effect that Bragg had out Rosecranz's army in the centre, and captured one-half of it, while the other half had thrown down their arms and were fleeing in every direction. The writer in the News does not know upon what authority this dispatch rests, and says Bragg has doubtless gained a great and glorious victory, but it is hardly to be supposed that an army as large as that commanded by Rosecranz would be so completely destroyed as this dispatch would represent.

The News also adds, that the Monroe correspondent of the Shreveport News of the 6th inst., says the report had reached there from the enemy's lines that Bragg had captured 12,000 of the enemy, and this report was corroborated by private letters, which state further that Bragg having been reinforced from Charleston, Mobile and Savannah, had completely routed Rosecranz.

Another report, rather contradictory, represents that Bragg had been compelled to fall back after the two first days' fight, on account of an overwhelming reinforcement received by Rosecranz.

A dispatch in the Telegraph dated Shreveport, Oct. 6th says we have no news to-day. There are some street rumors about the Federals retiring from Little Rock, and Rosecranz's army being utterly annihilated, but they are utterly unreliable. In relation to recognition, about which we have heard so much of late, the Telegraph copies the following from the Natchez Courier of the 6th:

"There is no longer any use in denying the fact that France has recognized the Southern Confederacy. It is the topic of conversation now among our soldiers. The United States may now prepare for a war with insolent France."

We are still skeptical on this head, as we feel assured an event of such importance would have come to us in a more reliable shape than mere idle rumor, had there been any truth in it. We shall wait for further confirmation before we can believe it. We find the following special dispatches in the Telegraph, copied from the New Orleans papers of the 30th, which gives us the other side of the story, and only go still further to confirm the glorious news which we published in our last Tri-weekly issue. They are headed:

GREAT BATTLE—ROSECRANZ DEFEATED BY BRAGG—OUR ARMY RETREATING.

Then follow several columns of dispatches, the following are among them:

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21, 1 A. M.—Our army has been badly beaten and compelled to retreat to Chattanooga by Bragg, who had received heavy reinforcements from Lee, Beauregard and Johnston.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—Special dispatches to the Commercial gives the following account of Saturday's fighting:

The battle opened at 11 o'clock, in the vicinity of Widow Glen's on the road leading from Mr. Moore's cave to Chattanooga.

It soon became general, the enemy maneuvering slowly. Early in the action the rebels made a hasty charge on the famous Loomis' battery capturing five out of six guns.

Capt. Van Fleet, commanding the battery taken prisoner.

At 2 o'clock the contest was terrible, and the roll of musketry far more continuous and deafening than at Stone River.

At 4:40 the division of the centre became hard pressed, broke and retreated in disorder. Colonel Barnett planted a battery, and soon checked the enemy pursuing, who in turn were driven back in disorder over the same ground. Davis' Division was driven back, with heavy loss to the enemy.

The 8th Indiana Battery was captured, when it forsook its guns, drove the enemy back and retook the guns.

Reynolds lost heavy, but stubbornly held his position driving the enemy, but never leaving his lines.

Allen, who was overwhelmed, failed to get off his

whole battery, and lost two guns. Von Cleve, fighting gallantly, lost ground and became overpowered, failed to regain his position, and our lines pushed forward. They passed many severely wounded rebels.

They advanced over the line under a withering fire of musketry. They rallied from right to left and till 6 o'clock the fighting was terrific. The General grew anxious, the wounded continued to pour in and the rebels steadily moved up towards his headquarters, and new forces were opposed to them from this till dark, and the battle raged with destructive fury. At dark, the firing having almost ceased, the enemy threw forward fresh troops, and again engaged our right. The action became general and, until long after dark, raged with fury, the battle thus far, has been a bloody one.

Our loss has been heavy, and prisoners say some of their regiments are almost annihilated.

A Yankee force of 1200 mounted infantry, attacked Ringgold on Thursday evening, and after an artillery fire of one hour, retreated, leaving five wounded.

Artillery firing was heard on Friday, supposed to be heavy skirmishing along our whole cavalry front.

The Confederates licked the Yankees at Cleveland on Thursday, driving them out and capturing 74 prisoners, who arrived here late.

Ord's forces held Cleveland. Gen. Walker engaged the Yankees on Friday evening west of Ringgold and drove them back two miles. Our loss was 6.

There was heavy skirmishing Friday along the whole line till nightfall. This morning a heavy artillery fire opened at daybreak and continued till the trains left. The trains ran within three miles of Ringgold. All the bridges between there and Chattanooga are destroyed.

The Alexandria special correspondent of the Telegraph also adds the following under date of the 6th:

Banks has issued an order to conscript all able bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45, in two Congressional Districts, one including New Orleans.

The large Federal force recently assembled at the Bay, has left for parts unknown, but supposed to be bound for Texas. This expedition and its objects have been kept a profound secret. It is under the command of Gen. Franklin and numbers thirty thousand, including ten thousand negroes. It is composed of the 12th Army Corps, and part of McPherson's Corps.

We find a number of dispatches in the Telegraph of an older date, from which we cull the following:

SENATORIA, Sept. 18.—By Liverpool dates to the 6th inst., Earl Russell replies that positive evidence must be produced to prove that the steam rams are intended for purposes of war with the United States.

The Monitor says the Florida flew the Confederate flag when she entered Brazil for repairs. Capt. Maffei captured the Anglo Saxon 60 miles from Cork.

A "rebel privateer" captured the U. S. ship Constitution not far from Trinidad.

RICHMOND, Sept. 18.—Lincoln has issued a proclamation suspending the habeas corpus in the cases of persons enrolled, drafted and mustered into the land or naval forces, for resisting draft, or for any other offence against the military or naval service.

RICHMOND, Sept. 21.—A special dispatch to the Examiner from Abington of Friday, states that the Yankee Col. Foster commanding 1500 men, attacked Col. Carter, of the 1st Tennessee cavalry, 500 strong, at Kingston, 25 miles west of Bristol. Col. Carter fell back fighting, and sent a courier to Gen. Jones for reinforcements, but none were sent. At 10 o'clock Saturday morning Carter retired slowly through Bristol firing upon the pursuing enemy, who, with yells dashed into Bristol. The Yankees destroyed the Confederate store house, and stores to the value of twenty thousand dollars. Their stragglers gutted some stores and private residences. The Yankees left Bristol Saturday evening.

LYNNBURG, Sept. 21.—The enemy 13,000 strong entered Bristol on Saturday, meeting with but feeble resistance. They destroyed the new Commissary building, containing about 100 barrels of flour, and a small quantity of bacon, and gutted several stores about three miles this side of Bristol. They destroyed a bridge, tore up a few rails, and then went back. There is no force at Saltville. Gen. Jones whipped the enemy at Zollicoffer, ten miles from Bristol on Sunday, and it is reported that Gen. Williams' Brigade in the rear, is captured. The entire retreating force is said to number 2400.

The last rumor needs confirmation, but Jones' victory is doubtless true.

RICHMOND, Sept. 21.—Passengers by the central train report all quiet in the direction of the Rapidan, and no indication of a purpose on the part of the enemy to cross the river, but persons generally well informed believe a fight will take place this week.

RICHMOND, Sept. 22.—A special dispatch to the Enquirer reports a considerable cavalry fight yesterday, beginning near Madison Court House. Our forces fell back some three or four miles. There was also artillery firing at several of the lower fords yesterday evening.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 22.—Last evening our Parrot guns on Sullivan's Island opened a more rapid fire upon the enemy than has been heard here for the past fortnight. The fire was maintained all night, and continued this morning.

The correspondent of the Chicago Times, writing from Washington, Aug. 25th, after charging the Yankee Administration with not using proper energy in the prosecution of the war and turning their whole attention to the task of managing the next Presidential election—of defeating the election of a new Democratic speaker in the next House of Representatives, and of plotting for the abolition of slavery in the Southern States, adds the following very interesting facts:

The members of the Administration are greatly depressed at the nature of the dispatches from Charleston. In spite of the glowing accounts in the papers, and the fine promises made every day, but never fulfilled, that "Charleston will be taken in a few days; that 'Fort Sumter will soon be ours,' that 'the nest of rebellion will be speedily wiped out,' it is well known that there is no prospect of immediate success there, and very little prospect of ultimate success at present. The popular idea, that the fate of Charleston depends upon Fort Sumter, is erroneous. If Fort Sumter were demolished to-morrow, the task of taking Charleston would only be begun. The city cannot be reached by vessels. The harbor has been rendered utterly inaccessible. This fact will be apparent after Fort Sumter is knocked to pieces, if that fate is in reserve for it. When Charleston is completely invested both by land and sea, and by a land force amounting to 200,000 troops, Charleston may be expected to fall. But this has not been done; and the Administration has been sent from Richmond to Gen. Beauregard to insure the successful defence of the place.

The magnitude of the task of "subjugating the South," which the administration has undertaken, now begins to become apparent. The work is only begun yet; but see what it is costing the country already. Look at the matter of military force alone. We have already called out and put into the field one million five hundred thousand men. Of these 100,000 have returned to their homes at the expiration of the term of their enlistment, and 600,000 now compose our force in the field. Where are the rest? They have perished, either in battle or by disease. And how many of the troops that we now have in arms are available for active operations in the field? Not one-half of them. It will require more than one-half of them—nay, it does require more than one-half—to "hold, occupy and possess" those points on the borders of the South that have already been captured. Look at Norfolk, Newbern and the sundry points in North Carolina where the attempt is being made to develop "a healthy Union sentiment," by stealing slaves and "confiscating" private property. Can it be supposed that anything less than 15,000 troops would be enough to retain possession of those places? Look at the Peninsula. Even while Gen. Dix was there with 30,000 troops, he had hard work to hold his own; and now, with the Confederates in possession of the whole of the Peninsula as far down as Williamsburg, it requires 15,000 troops to hold Fortress Monroe, Yorktown, Gloucester Point, Hampton and Newport News. No one can tell what good it does to hold Florida. Yet it is cer-

tain that, having a foothold there, the administration seems determined to hold it, and there must be 8,000 or 10,000 troops there. Gen. Daniel G. Woodbury, the most able and skillful engineer officer in the army, holds a command there. Would it be safe for Gen. Banks to have less than 25,000 troops at New Orleans? Certainly not, unless the administration wishes to lose the Crescent City. Can Vicksburg and Port Hudson be safely held with less than 25,000 men? Every soldier knows they can not be.

It would puzzle the wit of man to explain why they have kept 12,000 or 15,000 troops at sundry points in Arkansas and Missouri; and yet the letters of correspondents from these points make that fact evident. Every body is expected to know that Washington would not be safe if 40,000 of the best troops were not left here (Mr. Lincoln wrote a long letter, which he considered sharp, and which history will characterize as impudent, to Gen. McClellan, setting forth the fact;) and experience has shown that the safety of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad requires along its line at least 30,000 troops, and it is due to those of our readers who intend to travel over that road to say that they are there. Is any one verdant enough to believe that Burnside can play the part of a satrap over the great States of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and control the elections in the two former States with less than 30,000 troops? The New York papers enumerate 32,000 troops who are on duty in that city enforcing the conscription. If there are 15,000 scattered at various detached points, doing such duty as guarding the railroads between here and Philadelphia; and 15,000 in guarding hospitals, and hospital and military stores; and if there are 20,000 absent on leave or as deserters, (and every one who has paid the least attention to these subjects know that all these are moderate estimates) we will find that the effective strength of the army has been depleted to the extent of 300,000 men, who, of necessity, must be employed in this garrison duty. The more territory we "conquer" from the South—the more cities and States we "subjugate"—the more troops will we have to employ in "holding and possessing" THE SUBJUGATED PROVINCES.

The San Antonio Herald learns that 6000 of the 10,000 Enfield rifles, contracted for by Major Hart, and which arrived off Matamoros, were taken by the French authorities a few days ago. 4000 had been safely landed on this side of the river before the capture was made. With the rifles there was a lot of revolvers, some millions of percussion caps and cartridges, which were also probably taken.

The New York News says a large number of the troops sent by the Government to that city to support the draft, are from New England—Abolitionists who are perfectly devoted to the radical policy of the Administration. This fact, the News remarks, helps materially to produce a "very threatening aspect of affairs."

Lovell's Elementary Geography, published in Montreal, in one place reads as follows:

Farther to the South is the city of Washington, the capital of the Northern States.

From Washington we pass through Virginia, by way of Richmond, the capital of the Southern Confederate States."

The Tri-Weekly Gazette.

Published on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays
BY D. RICHARDSON.

We have received, through the Post Office, a number of Richmond, Montgomery and Mobile papers, of late dates, in some of which, we find written in pencil Col. Geo. H. Sweet, 15th Texas. If we are indebted to that gentleman for such favors, we acknowledge them with gratitude, being the first, we have received through private hands for many months. We might as well be out of the world as in Austin, for getting news except what comes through the Telegraph and News, on which, we are now entirely dependent. Will some kind friend not bear us in mind occasionally, when he has late papers from outside the State?

On our way home, we traveled in the stage with some men belonging to Pyron's Regiment who were on sick leave. They informed us that the orders to report to Taylor in Louisiana had been countermanded and that the regiment would, for the present, remain in the vicinity of Houston, and that Col. Pyron had arrived there before they left, having recovered from the wounds he received at the battle of Laforche Crossing in June last.

We have had very unexpectedly to make a trip to Alleyton and back, for a box sent by Express on the 15th of September, which has been lying there ever since, and might have remained there till doomsday, had we not gone or sent after it. This is a specimen of how the Express Company in Houston manage their affairs. When this Company was first started, their business was conducted with promptness and dispatch, but whether it has fallen into other hands, or what may be the cause of such neglect, we could not ascertain. The present Agent at Alleyton, Mr. Eck, has, however, only held the office a few days, therefore we cannot attach blame to him, but the Company are certainly responsible for such gross neglect of duty, and we caution all who may have Express freight for the interior, not to send it by way of Alleyton, so long as the present state of things exists, as it is thrown down and piled away in the Railroad office, without any further notice being taken of it. Mr. Eck informs us that he had several boxes for Austin, which had been lying there for some time, and which he had no instructions to forward. Heretofore, we have always had freight sent by Brenham, to the care of our Agent there, which has come through without any delay, and it will certainly be a long time before we try to get another box through by way of Alleyton.

Our trip down was as agreeable as such trips usually are, with a stage full of passengers. The roads were in tolerable order, and the teams in fine condition, but the rate of speed at which they travel, makes it very tedious and fatiguing. The stage leaves here at 11 A. M. reaches Lagrange about daylight, and Alleyton about three o'clock, P. M. the next day, the distance being about 190 miles. There is no stopping place for dinner, between Lagrange and Alleyton, and the showing at the latter place is a very poor one. On our arrival, there, we were told we would have to wait till supper time, at which there was considerable of a scramble for a seat, as the house was thronged with passengers going to and fro, and the accommodations looked anything but cheering. But for an old German, who very kindly invited us to partake of some home-made wine, and also handed us some good smoking tobacco, we should have fared very badly, as we could find nothing in the town that could be had for love or money.

Being the principal thoroughfare from Houston to the West, the place was crammed with wagons and other vehicles, and the roads leading from there were literally blocked up with teams. Sitting at the door of the hotel, it was quite interesting to watch the numerous arrivals and departures, and the busy scenes going on all around us. Ox-teams, driven by hardy-looking, muscular men, that ought to be in the army, and in some instances by boys apparently not more than twelve years of age, with now and then a stray negro, all cutting the poor beasts that are staggering under their loads. Mexican carts in charge of swarthy fellows, clad in buckskin, with their gaudy colored blankets, shouting in their mongrel Spanish, to their half-starved oxen. Government ambulances, loaded with soldiers; Artillery men riding back and forward, with their strings of horses to water, and stages crowded with passengers arriving and departing, together with the Railroad cars, which come in every evening, make up such a babel as I have never witnessed before in Texas. Everybody seems in a hurry and all appear anxious to get away as soon as possible, as it would cost a man a small fortune to live there

a week. There could not have been less than 200 persons, who took supper at the hotel the evening we were there, and such a motley crowd we never remember having sat down with before. Officers in gay uniforms; clerks in broadcloth, bedizened with jewelry; planters in home-spun, wagoners in their dirty shirt sleeves, and deserters with balls and chains round their legs, might all be seen at the same table, contesting for the possession of such edibles as were placed before them.

It was a sight worthy the study of a painter, and we thought if Hogarth had been there, he might have added one more relic that would have embellished his illustrious memory. After supper, we found the landlord standing at the door, something like a check-taker at a theatre. As we were going to leave again the same evening, we paid our bill, \$3 for supper—soldiers, we were told, were only charged \$2. We found this charge only in keeping with others. The distance is but three miles from Columbus, and a hack, running to and fro, charges \$4 each way. The Houston papers are sold at 50 cents a copy, and a negro went look at your trunk or carpet-bag for less than a dollar. In fact, we, in this region, are in a blissful state of ignorance about the outside world, in the way of charges, and a man only needs to take a short trip from home, east or west, to be satisfied on this point.

As we had nothing to detain us, we remained but a few hours in Alleyton, taking the stage back the same evening. We found there had been considerable rain down below, and the grass on the prairies looks green again, while there is plenty of water in the creeks and along the roadsides. The cotton crop, through the country we passed, will be short, and the second picking very poor. Corn however is generally abundant, and we were glad to find a disposition prevailing everywhere to supply the families of soldiers with all the necessities of life at specie rates, in Confederate money. Mr. Geo. W. Breeding, war tax collector in Colorado county, showed us a list of names he had got subscribed to a paper, who were willing to supply soldiers' families with all the necessities of life, produced on their farms, at these rates; and it occurred to us if other tax collectors would make it a part of their business, in going their rounds, they would be doing a great service to the country, at but little trouble and no cost to themselves. We came up with a stage full of sick soldiers, and we noticed at Lagrange no charge was made for their meals, the ladies of that county having made provision for all who might be traveling through there. We hope this will become general throughout the country, as we often meet with poor fellows, who have been battling for their country since the war commenced, wending their way homewards, broken down in constitution, and without a dollar in their pockets. Who would have the heart to refuse a shelter to those brave defenders of our homes, or take their last dollar for their night's board and lodging?

The San Antonio Herald says the people of Uvalde and one or two adjoining counties had a War Meeting on the 21st ult., the day of the draft, when every man in Uvalde and the other counties represented in the meeting, capable of military duty, came forward and had his name enrolled as a volunteer.

The San Antonio News says a public meeting was held at Eagle Pass on the 26th, to take into consideration an unfortunate affair which occurred between Lorenzo Castro, Esq., and a certain Desiderio Cardenas, on the night of the 25th inst., and which resulted in the death of the latter. After a full investigation, the meeting resolved that they fully acquit Lorenzo Castro of any degree of culpability whatever, in the homicide of Desiderio Cardenas, and declare the act to be one of necessary self defence, and that Mr. Castro is entitled to occupy the same position in the estimation of all good citizens as heretofore.

The Telegraph's Alexandria correspondent says, Dr. Stone, of New Orleans, has decided that Gen Grant's skull is so badly fractured that it is highly probable he will never again be able to go into active service.

The Marshall Republican speaks of a slight frost in that vicinity on the 17th Sept., and says it is the earliest in that latitude on record. About the same time, we had a slight frost here, the first of the season, and if we may judge by the flight of wild geese and ducks, we are likely to have an early winter, with colder weather than usual. Those who have not laid in wood for fires should lose no time.

The Telegraph of the 9th says "a large three masted propeller, bearing the Confederate flag, passed the mouth of the Brazos, saluting the fort, as she passed. Of course what she was and whither bound is all conjecture."

A correspondent of the Richmond Whig names a few home truths which might not miss the mark if aimed at some who now flourish in Texas as well as elsewhere. He says:

"To saddle our present troubles on the President must manifest to any attentive observer a profound degree of ignorance. To accuse Pemberton, D. H. Hill and Bragg of inefficiency, because of their want of success, and compliment Beauregard because of his success, shows a great want of knowledge of the facts of our history. Who ever had a greater run of bad luck than Beauregard, from Columbus, Island No 10, Shiloh, Corinth? Who has a better disciplined army, or one that has fought better and manifested more attachment to its leader than Bragg? Who can boast of better fighting than D. H. Hill, from Richmond to Sharpsburg? And still President Davis is denounced for appointing these men. No sir, the cause of our troubles is to be found principally among the people. They denounce the President for not concentrating our forces, and so soon as he begins to do so, the cry is raised that he is giving up large districts of country to the enemy. They denounce him for a want of energy in equipping and filling the ranks of our army, and yet they hold on to every bushel of grain, and many of the denouncers of the President, to my certain knowledge, conceal it to prevent the government from getting it, hoping thereby, to raise money from the afflictions and necessities of their country. They denounce our Generals and Government for not enforcing discipline in the army, and will keep their own sons at home as long as they can without ensuring them a deserter's fate. They denounce the Government for not securing provisions in certain exposed districts of country, and when the Government sends wagons there they refuse to sell forage at any price, declaring they have none to spare. They denounce the Government for not supplying the soldiers with better food and clothing, and yet they charge a poor soldier from one to two dollars for a very poor meal. If these croakers and fault-finders would join the army and fight, we would gain our independence in two months."

We learn from the "News" that Gov. J. R. Baylor has been ordered by Gen. Magruder to the frontier with his company of Rangers, and through the request of Gov. Lubbock, Gen. E. Kirby Smith has ordered Col. G. W. Baylor to move his regiment to the Northern frontier, for the protection of that exposed portion of our State. Gov. Baylor's orders are to take all those stragglers under his command who have left the army and returned home on account of the exposed condition of their families, and by this means increase his force for the protection of the frontier.

We would caution all who may have occasion to go outside our city limits, to go well armed, as there are jay-hawkers all around us, hiding in the mountains, who have been frequently seen close by.

The fear felt in New York that Irish servant girls will turn incendiaries, has reminded the Mobile Register of the story of the Irishman revised, who was put in the same room with a negro, and had his face blacked by a practical joker. Being called in the night he jumped into a stage coach and was jolted over twenty or thirty miles of rough ground to the breakfast station, where, on alighting, the first thing he saw was his own face in a glass. He started back, exclaiming, "Bloody murder! they've waked up the wrong passenger, I told them to call me and they've called the nigger." In the present case, the abolitionists intend to wake up Sambo, but they are awfully afraid they have waked up Bridget.

We are authorized to announce the name of M. WALTON as a candidate for Judge of the Judicial District.

Mr. Editor:—The friends of T. D. MOSELEY present him to the public as a suitable person to be Judge of the 2nd Judicial District. He is a man of age and experience, having served five or six years as United States Attorney, for Tennessee, and other important offices. MANY CITIZENS. Oct 12-1863

Notice.
PERSONS of the 1st and 2d Districts who do wish to pay a double tax on occupations, a 25 per cent additional tax on their property, will render lists before the 20th inst.
Oct 12 twst JOHN L. GARRISON, Assessor.

Hd. Qrs. Dist of Tex, New Mex. & Arizona, Houston, Texas, Oct. 6th, 1863.

Special Orders, No 271.
XIII. That portion of Pyron's Regiment (Texas Mounted Rifles,) recently from Louisiana will be ordered by Col. Pyron to proceed to the horses and get their horses and equipments, to return without delay to their Regiment. Show the enemy, who is now at sea, some 30,000 strong go elsewhere than Texas, which is not expected these men will be allowed to return to their homes and to remain there for 30 days. The Commanding General cannot express in language too strong, his high appreciation of the conduct of Capt. Aycock and McCray's Companies, and of those men from other Companies of this Regiment who remain in Louisiana.

By command of Maj. Gen'l J. B. MAGRUDER, EDMUND P. TURNER, A. A. G. Oct 12 twst

Proposals for Mule Collars.
OFFICE OF PRINCIPAL PURCHASING OFFICER of Quartermaster's Dept., District of Texas, San Antonio, Sept. 21, 1863.

In accordance with instructions received from the Quartermaster General, I invite proposals for furnishing ten thousand (10,000) Mule Collars made either of bark or black moss, for Government use.

Bids for furnishing such collars in quantities less than 500, will be received at this office, on the various Post Quartermasters in this District in their capacity as subordinate Purchasing Officers, by virtue of the Circular Orders of the Quartermaster General of the 24th of March, 1863. Bids should stipulate for the delivery of the collars at the respective posts on or before the 31st day of December next; should specify the kind (bark or moss) proposed to be furnished, and the price asked for each kind.

Upon receiving such bids, the subordinate Purchasing Officers will forward copies or abstracts of them promptly to this office. S. HART, Maj & Q. M. & Principal Purchasing Officer, Oct 12-twlm District of Texas

Hd. Qrs. Dist of Tex, New Mex. & Arizona, BARRICK PASS, Sept. 27th, 1863.

General Orders, No. 166.

Major Gen. Williamson, A. A. G. and Capt. J. Duquet, A. Q. M. having been ordered by Gen. E. Kirby Smith to this District, to investigate thoroughly "the alleged cotton frauds," the following orders will be rigidly and promptly obeyed. Major Dickinson and Capt. Waller, the Board heretofore appointed by the Major General Commanding, to make this investigation, will report for duty and instructions to Major Williamson, who will turn over to him all the instructions, correspondence, and orders which they have, on the subject of the alleged cotton frauds.

II. All Officers in this District will forthwith send to Major Williamson, at Houston, care of Major B. Bloomfield, a list of the Agents they have heretofore had, and who are now engaged in the purchase of cotton.

III. All Officers in this District will forthwith furnish Major Williamson with an abstract of the contracts they have heretofore made, and now existing, which are to be paid in cotton, with statement whether said contracts have been filled in part or in whole, and the cause of the failure to fulfill, if known.

IV. All Quartermasters and Commanders of Posts in this District, are hereby directed to afford Major Williamson and Capt. Duquet every facility in their power to enable them to carry out the special instructions from the Lieut. Gen. Commanding the Department.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER, STEPHEN D. YANOWY, A. A. Gen. Oct 12-twst

REAPER AND MOWER FOR SALE.—Will sell for Confederate money or exchanged for wheat, a Reaper and Mower, (Mann's patent, Woods' Improvement.) Apply to John Terry, New Braunfels. Sept 30-twst-twst

HORSES FOR SALE.—Several middle aged horses for sale, also three brood mares. Apply at the office.

TAXPAYERS of the 1st and 2d Districts, I owe occupation tax and tax on sales, please pay the same by the 20th of this month, and escape the penalty. T. D. MOSELEY, Collector. Oct 12-twst

STOP THE THIEVES.—Dug up and stolen from the Barton Springs, between the 24th and 26th ult., about 300 feet of 2 1/2 inches lead pipe. The above reward will be given for the recovery of said lead pipe and the apprehension of the thieves. W. REES, Austin, Oct. 5th-18

TWO PIANOFORTES FOR SALE, for which I inquire at E. Tippet's Store, on the Avenue. Oct 7-twst